

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

BOSTON, MONDAY, JUNE 22, 1925—VOL. XVII, NO. 175

ATLANTIC EDITION

FIVE CENTS A COPY

BOUNDARY RIGHT ISSUES DEMAND HIGH PERSONNEL

Continued Accord in American-Canadian Adjudication Sought as Goal

AVOIDING POLITICS URGED BY OBSERVERS

Question Brought to Front in Effort to Settle St. John River Power Rights

WASHINGTON, June 22.—The order to the New Brunswick Electric Power Commission, granting permission to develop hydroelectric power at Grand Falls on the St. John River, it is expected, will be issued simultaneously in Washington and Ottawa after the meeting of the International Joint Commission here. The three Canadian commissioners, Charles A. Magrath, Sir William Hart and H. A. Powell, with Clarence D. Clark, Fred T. Dubois and Porter James McCumber, United States commissioners, are engaged on the final draft of the order, which should be ready at an early date.

One of the provisions of the order which has been much discussed relates to the allotment of power to the United States. At the meeting in Montreal, June 12, the commission unanimously agreed that 2000 horsepower should be made available for the International Paper Company or other users in the State of Maine. The total development at Grand Falls, N. B., will be about 50,000 horsepower.

Allotment of Energy. Counsel for the Department of State claimed that the United States had the right to 50 per cent of the developed power. The International Joint Commission made no pronouncement on this claim, but the order provides that should the New Brunswick Electric Power Commission fail at any time to supply the 2000 horsepower, application may be made to the international tribunal to pass upon the right of the United States.

The opinion is held by some versed in the question before the International Joint Commission that it may lead to new advanced steps on the part of the United States and Canada to settle the adjustment of claims between the respective countries by judicial procedure. Although the site of the power plant is entirely within Canadian territory, it is believed that it eventually will be necessary to extend the jurisdiction of the international tribunal to the State of Maine to obtain full economic development at Grand Falls.

The possibility is foreseen of United States property owners having to apply to the Canadian courts for compensation on account of conservation work carried out in the State of Maine for the benefit of New Brunswick. Friends of Canada have every reason to believe that the United States interests would be treated generously in the Canadian courts of justice.

Question Left in Abeyance. A possible reason for the International Joint Commission's decision to leave the question of United States power rights in abeyance has been expressed by one who is intimately in touch with the problem. For several months, until recently, the United States has been without full representation on the commission. The appointment of Mr. McCumber, formerly United States Senator from North Dakota, to fill the vacancy brought the United States representation up to strength again numerically. But by some friends of the commission it is doubted if the former Senator's previous experience in party politics could have been an adequate preparation for service on such a unique tribunal where, they declare, breadth of international vision and detachment from national politics are prime requisites.

Standard of Personnel. The view is held, too, by some advocates of world courts of justice, similar to the International Joint Commission, that the standard of personnel should be high.

(Continued on Page 3, Column 4)

INDEX OF THE NEWS

MONDAY, JUNE 22, 1925

General

High Personnel for Boundary Board 1
Mr. Lewis Pleads Mining Stability 1
Aliens Continue to Be Smuggled Across Border 1
Chinese Strike in Hong Kong 1
Dawes Plan Practicability Assured 1
Lady Astor Asks Mr. Baldwin's Help 1
World News in Brief 1
Children Give Film Opinion 1
Morocco Rich in Phosphates 1
Antwerp to Benefit by Scheidt Pact 1

Local

State Studio Motor Control 4
Summer "Capitals" Ready for President 4
Cleaner Press Aim of Kiwanis 4
Vase of Peonies Wins Prize Cup 4
Librarian in Conference 4
Buy Coal Now, Chamber Advises 4
Birds Prove Farm Assets 4
Telephone Cost Rise Discussed 4
Boston Drunkenness Arrests Decline 6

Financial

Strong Stocks Numerous in Market 10
New York Stocks and Bonds 10
Hudson Stocks 10
New York Curb 10
Hudson Lull in Steel Trade 10
New York Curb Weekly Range 10
Stock Markets of Leading Cities 11

Sports

Major-League Baseball 8
Metropolitan District Meet 8
Hindoo Wins Tennis 8
Yale Nine Wins Series 8

Features

The Sundial 2
In the Ship Lane 2
Educational 2
The Home Forum 7
Our Baggage 9
Art News and Comment 9
Sunset Stories 12
Radio 14
Editorials 14
Letters to the Editor 14
A Consul in the Arctic 14
The Week in Moscow 14

Speedy Shadow Bands of Eclipse Analyzed

Portland, Ore., June 22

THAT the shadow bands which race across the earth with awe-inspiring speed at the beginning and end of a total eclipse are atmospheric phenomena, was declared proved by A. E. Douglas, director of Steward Observatory, University of Arizona, Phoenix, Ariz., in a talk before the American Association for the Advancement of Science.

"By certain studies made of the photographs of the January eclipse," he said, "we found that the bands were due to action by which certain characteristics of the atmosphere are made visible when the area of the sun is reduced to a very small quantity."

LADY ASTOR ASKS PRIME MINISTER TO FIGHT LIQUOR

Speaker Says British Drink Exceeds Prewar Cost by £40,000,000

By MARJORIE SHULER
By Special Cable

EDINBURGH, June 22.—Four thousand in Usher Hall and an overflow meeting of another thousand heard the peak of the World Woman's Christian Temperance Union convention last evening, when Lady Astor offered to Stanley Baldwin the job of ridding Great Britain of drink, urged temperance advocates to avoid the abuse of enemies, and declared every country in its own way must face the problem and put liquor out of its national life. Work with children and the protection of native races was under consideration today among the reports of world superintendents as the big convention settled into its stride after a memorable meeting.

Lady Astor arrived yesterday, to face the refusal of the British authorities to radiocast her speech. To a newspaper correspondent, who asked if she resented the boycott, she declared controversial subjects should be ruled out of the air, but great moral issues should be aired. In this temperate attitude she made her adjustment to the atmosphere of moderation, which wins converts.

A Poor Bargain. Her Scottish audience laughed when she declared, "I regard it as a poor bargain to spend money on drink, because how can I have a good time if I don't know I am having it?" The speaker asserted that the tax on liquor was a fine example of taxation which was ready to fight the tax. She quoted the Home Secretary as saying there were twice as many men and four times as many women in prison from drink now as there were before the war. And, again, she asserted that the tax on liquor was a fine example of taxation which was ready to fight the tax. She quoted the Home Secretary as saying there were twice as many men and four times as many women in prison from drink now as there were before the war. And, again, she asserted that the tax on liquor was a fine example of taxation which was ready to fight the tax.

There is an organized international liquor trade, it is against me, and I am proud of it. It needs money in many countries to influence politics. It fights what opposes it. The trade just came out in opposition to Sir James Craig's Government in Ireland, and is gaining a foothold in the Labor Party. Stanley Baldwin, who is ready to fight the tax, said, "I will give him the job of fighting this. The international liquor trade organization will go like a thief before the wind when women realize what it is doing."

The Very Rev. James Harvey, Moderator of the United Free Church, chairman of the meeting, Mrs. Ella A. Boole of New York, honorary treasurer, said that prohibition was not put over on the American people, but by the American people, with the largest majority ever given to a constitutional amendment. Mrs. Boole gave facts to prove the effectiveness of prohibition in the United States.

Miss Agnes Slack of London, honorary secretary, gave a rapid summary of the temperance gains round the world, and declared that the meeting had issued a challenge to the liquor traffic with the aid of the United States.

Mandates of the League of Nations were drawn to provide prohibition without the aid of the United States, but enforcement has been inadequate, said Lady Cecilia Roberts, superintendent of the Department for the Protection of Native Races, today. Ireland is turning from political uprisings to constructive legislation, according to Mrs. Emily Moffat Clow, head of the Ulster delegation of 20 women. Mrs. Clow told the convention that the 6000 Ulster W. C. T. U. members were determined to hold the present Sunday Closing Law and to gain local option.

The German union is sending teachers to instruct housewives in the preparation of fruit juices without fermentation, and had a local option week during May with several thousand speeches, said Fraulein Lohmann of Germany, adding that the main work since 1922 had been in counteracting false propaganda against prohibition in the United States.

Switzerland was represented by (Continued on Page 5, Column 1)

The N. E. A. (National Education Association), meets in Indianapolis, June 28 to July 3.

Reported for the Monitor by a corps of staff correspondents.

Mine Union Leader Pleads for Industry's Stabilization

J. L. Lewis Says Uneconomic Mines Must Be Closed and Overproduction Stopped

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., June 20 (Special Correspondence).—The overdevelopment of the coal business which all the tribunals have agreed is its basic ill, is on the way to elimination, declares John L. Lewis, president of the United Mine Workers of America, in his book, "The Miners Fight for American Standards," with which he has just entered the literary arena.

Since the railroads began to supply enough cars, "the potential production was soon found to be around 40 per cent over peak demand," the writer goes on.

"The achievement of the railroads has already precipitated a struggle between operators that bids fair to become the fiercest in the history of the coal business."

Wages and Prices Cut. "The removal of the large centers of consumption than the unionized mines, and therefore handicapped by higher freight rates, have cut wages and cut prices in the hope of winning the market heretofore supplied by union coal."

"With an adequate car supply neither the nonunion nor the union operators can hope for the high prices caused by the annual car shortage. With a three-year agreement in the union fields (now in force) which forestalls strikes and leaves no hope to the nonunion operator of profiteering at the expense of the union fields during suspensions, the nonunion interests have undertaken to bankrupt the operators of the union fields."

Mr. Lewis states that the competition resulting from overdevelopment has led to all but the strongest and most efficient coal companies, and "is reflected in a widespread demand from the more adversely affected operators for a wage reduction in the union fields."

Summary of Conclusions. "The United Mine Workers of America, speaking for its own membership, but indirectly shielding the labor of the nonunion fields from further cuts, which would instantly follow a reduction in the union fields, rejects any such proposal not only in the interests of its own members, but in the interest of the industry itself. A wage reduction would serve only to prolong the maladies of the industry while sacrificing the rights of the miners."

Summarizing his conclusions, Mr. Lewis declares that to provide stability in the Nation's basic industry, a fair return to owners and employees.

"The uneconomic mines must be closed, and closed for good. 'Unscientific' freight rates must be wiped off the tariff books."

"The present strike and conflict within the industry must give way to labor relations on par with those which achieved comparative peace in other trades."

"Above all, the American Constitution must be what it says in every coal field of America."

"American political rights must have as equal value everywhere as the American dollar."

BOWDOIN WELL UP MAINE COAST ON ITS LONG JOURNEY

MacMillan Party Expected to Be Off Bay of Fundy by Nightfall

MONHEGAN ISLAND, Me., June 22 (AP).—The schooner Bowdoin, which left here yesterday with Lieut. Comdr. Donald B. MacMillan and other members of his Arctic expedition, was well up the coast of Maine today. With fair weather, friends of the explorer here believed it would be off the Bay of Fundy by nightfall.

The Bowdoin is due to reach Sydney, N. S., on Thursday, its first stop after leaving this island. There it will be joined by the steamer Peary, which went ahead after receiving fresh water at Boothbay Harbor, without stopping here. Fuel will be taken on at Sydney, after which the two vessels will proceed to Battle Harbor, Labrador, across a port of call for the explorer before he proceeds to Etah, Greenland.

Just before he sailed Commander MacMillan said everything aboard was ship-shape, and declared that he was looking forward with eagerness to flying from Capt. Thomas Hubbard, Axel Heiberg Island, out over the polar sea in search of the land that he believes is there.

As the planes fly out for a distance of about 250 miles on each side of flight, there will be a visibility of at least 20 miles on each side that will permit a close examination of the surface below to determine whether there is land. Thus, on an outgoing and return trip of two planes about 20,000 square miles of area can be examined from the air, and MacMillan is certain that if land is there, he will find it.

The guests on the Bowdoin included Dr. Gilbert Grosvenor, president of the National Geographic Society, which is sponsoring and financing the MacMillan expedition. He will go as far as Sydney, N. S. Dr. Grosvenor said he had never seen any explorer so affectionately greeted as MacMillan had been, and expressed his entire confidence in his ability to successfully accomplish the work he had undertaken.

On Saturday Commander MacMillan said the men of the Peary, the other ship of his expedition, as well as those on the Bowdoin, received their official farewells at Wiscasset, but Commander MacMillan always stops at Monhegan Island, going and returning from the Arctic.



JOHN L. LEWIS
President of the United Mine Workers of America.

BRITAIN FACES COAL DISPUTE

Wage Negotiations Between Miners and Employers Said to Have Reached Crisis

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, June 22.—A crisis has been reached in the coal-trade wage negotiations between the miners and employers, the foreign quarter of Canton, which they were advised to leave. The volunteers of the foreign settlements of Hong Kong have been mobilized. Armed pickets and police are patrolling the business sections of a precautionary measure.

An exodus of Chinese residents of Hong Kong has started. Chinese-owned steamers, bound for Canton, are packed densely with them.

Describe Mill Conditions. C. H. Liang, secretary of the Chinese Students' Club of Greater Boston, gave out a statement Saturday describing conditions which he declared were prevalent in the Japanese-owned cotton mills in Shanghai at the time the current strike was started. He said that the information was received from reliable sources in China. The statement in part reads:

"Two years ago, when flour was sold at 42 cents a bushel, the workers received 18 cents a day, in American currency, 9 cents; and at that time the price of flour was 30 cents a bushel, the workers were paid 15 cents a day. Now, the living conditions being more expensive, flour is sold at 41 cents a bushel, and the workers are paid 15 cents a day. If for any reason a worker fails to work for a day, he is to work for two days without pay as a punishment. And workers are not allowed from work without notice whenever work is slack. If any of the tools used by the workers are damaged, the workers are to pay for them. They even have to pay for burnt-out electric bulbs. In all such cases, the workers have to pay according to prices set by the employers which are unreasonably high."

"Wages less than 20 cents a day in copper (one copper is worth about half a cent, that is, for every 99 cents the workers only receive a cent) are not paid daily. Wages are not paid daily, and there is no definite day of pay. Wages less than 15 cents a day are paid with 20 per cent discount. There is a so-called 'one copper' rule."

"The changes in existing working conditions, preferably by agreement with the miners, may have to be made, however, is generally recognized, though the precise action to be taken is not to be decided until the end of the month. The representatives of the mining association representing the owners is to meet here. The fact is that although the coal owners have no desire to precipitate trouble they hold generally that somehow or other the costs of production must be lowered."

"They argue, however, that even if a month's notice to terminate the existing agreement be given on June 30, this only means clearing the way for a new agreement upon a friendly basis which shall take the present market conditions for coal into account, without necessarily reducing the men's actual weekly earnings."

"That change of mutual concessions upon these lines have been improved by joint negotiations still proceeding, since these have helped each side to see the other's difficulties."

ARRESTS FOR DRUNKENNESS SHOWS BIG SLUMP IN BOSTON

Drop of 733 During the Last Five Months Over Similar Period in 1924, Report Shows

Arrests for drunkenness in Boston have dropped 733 during the last five months over the corresponding period for 1924, police officials announced today. It is estimated that the population growth of Boston has been about 35,000 in the last four years.

Under the ratio of reduction in arrests for drunkenness which has prevailed for the last five months a decrease of fully 1925 is likely for the full year of 1925. This contrasts with the increase of 548 for 1924 over 1923, and is looked upon as only the beginning in the improvement of the situation.

BRITISH TO ASSIST THE SLUM DWELLER
By Cable from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, June 22.—The present British Government is determined to make a big effort to sweep away the slums, according to Sir Kingsley Wood, parliamentary secretary of the Ministry of Health. The Government, he said, was not prepared to condemn the slum dweller to his miserable hovel for another generation. Because he was not permitted to get a brick house—although these were now being built at the rate of 140,000 yearly, a "revival" of the country—there was no reason why the badly housed citizen should not have the opportunity to get a house of wood, stone, or steel.

There had been some unforeseen days and difficulties in pressing on with these new methods, but the Government hoped to be able to lay its proposals before Parliament in the autumn.

A factor which gives still further encouragement to the Boston police report is that the reduction in the total number of arrests is coming, despite a constantly increasing population. It is estimated that the population growth of Boston has been about 35,000 in the last four years.

PROTECTION IS GUARANTEED IN CHINESE STRIKE

Government Issues Notification Reassuring Residents of Hong Kong

HONG KONG, June 22 (AP).—The Government here today issued a notification guaranteeing full protection to life and property during the sympathetic strike now being carried on here by Chinese students and workers. The family of any person killed while engaged in carrying on his customary work will be paid \$2000, the notice said.

The threatened strike in Hong Kong of natives employed by foreigners apparently began to develop today, when delivery coolies of the Dairy Farm Company struck, as did Chinese compositors and coolies on the Daily Bulletin. Compositors in other European print shops were threatening to walk out this evening.

Girls replaced Chinese striking elevator operators at the Hong Kong Hotel today, while the hotel bandsmen, Filipinos, put down their instruments and substituted for Chinese table boys who left their posts.

A number of British and Portuguese boys volunteered their services in other departments of the hotel affected by the strike.

Chinese office boys employed by the principal mercantile firms were walking out today.

When attempts were made by striking Chinese to intimidate the crews of steamers of the Java, China, Japan Line, captains of the vessels slipped their craft from the moorings and moved to Stonecutters Island, where they obtained clearance papers and steamed out of the harbor.

British and other foreign women and children arrived here yesterday from Shantung, the foreign quarter of Canton, which they were advised to leave. The volunteers of the foreign settlements of Hong Kong have been mobilized. Armed pickets and police are patrolling the business sections of a precautionary measure.

An exodus of Chinese residents of Hong Kong has started. Chinese-owned steamers, bound for Canton, are packed densely with them.

Describe Mill Conditions. C. H. Liang, secretary of the Chinese Students' Club of Greater Boston, gave out a statement Saturday describing conditions which he declared were prevalent in the Japanese-owned cotton mills in Shanghai at the time the current strike was started. He said that the information was received from reliable sources in China. The statement in part reads:

"Two years ago, when flour was sold at 42 cents a bushel, the workers received 18 cents a day, in American currency, 9 cents; and at that time the price of flour was 30 cents a bushel, the workers were paid 15 cents a day. Now, the living conditions being more expensive, flour is sold at 41 cents a bushel, and the workers are paid 15 cents a day. If for any reason a worker fails to work for a day, he is to work for two days without pay as a punishment. And workers are not allowed from work without notice whenever work is slack. If any of the tools used by the workers are damaged, the workers are to pay for them. They even have to pay for burnt-out electric bulbs. In all such cases, the workers have to pay according to prices set by the employers which are unreasonably high."

"Wages less than 20 cents a day in copper (one copper is worth about half a cent, that is, for every 99 cents the workers only receive a cent) are not paid daily. Wages are not paid daily, and there is no definite day of pay. Wages less than 15 cents a day are paid with 20 per cent discount. There is a so-called 'one copper' rule."

"The changes in existing working conditions, preferably by agreement with the miners, may have to be made, however, is generally recognized, though the precise action to be taken is not to be decided until the end of the month. The representatives of the mining association representing the owners is to meet here. The fact is that although the coal owners have no desire to precipitate trouble they hold generally that somehow or other the costs of production must be lowered."

"They argue, however, that even if a month's notice to terminate the existing agreement be given on June 30, this only means clearing the way for a new agreement upon a friendly basis which shall take the present market conditions for coal into account, without necessarily reducing the men's actual weekly earnings."

"That change of mutual concessions upon these lines have been improved by joint negotiations still proceeding, since these have helped each side to see the other's difficulties."

DAWES PLAN PRACTICABILITY IS ASSURED BY WILLIS H. BOOTH

Interallied Chamber of Commerce Starts Congress With Discussion of Subject

BRUSSELS, June 22 (AP).—Interallied debts and the execution of the Dawes reparation plan were thrust into the foreground at the outset of the opening session of the third congress of the International Chamber of Commerce yesterday. An enthusiastic demonstration for King Albert, who was present throughout the session, were features of the opening.

The speech of the outgoing president, Willis H. Booth, reviewed what had already been done by the chamber toward economic restoration, and warned the delegates that much more remained to be accomplished.

After a cheerful review of the outlook for world trade, Mr. Booth turned to the Dawes plan. "The machinery of the Dawes plan has demonstrated its practicability," he said. "The formation of the Dawes committee and the ultimate adoption of the Dawes plan are concrete evidences of practical application of the principles of our Rome resolution on economic restoration. But the adoption of the Dawes plan by the governments in interest has brought a serious obligation to us. We must do everything we can to assist those who are charged with the responsibility of making it effective."

Changes in Reich Obligations. His reference to the Dawes plan and possible hitch in the application of the provisions for deliveries in kind by Germany rather startled some of the delegates from the countries to which reparations are due.

"The Dawes plan and the London agreement made profound changes in the obligations imposed upon Germany by the Treaty of Versailles," he said. "Germany is required to accumulate gold marks within Germany and place them at the disposal of the agent-general for reparations, who is also the head of the transfer committee. To this transfer committee is given the primary responsibility of converting the gold marks existing in Germany into currencies outside of Germany and available for the beneficiary countries. This committee will be aided by the German Government and the Reichsbank, but responsibility nevertheless rests with it."

"Granting that the principles upon which the Dawes plan have been developed are fundamentally sound, the success of the plan depends upon two factors: First, the hearty and sincere co-operation of all the governments in interest, and, second, ability to make transfers so that the gold marks accumulated in Germany may reach the beneficiary nations without seriously jeopardizing the business of the rest of the world."

Payments in Kind. Part of the reparation payments would be absorbed by payments in kind, and the problem might be solved by loans from abroad to Germany, but the fact remained that these transfers would have to be made by the sale of goods and services abroad. The Chamber's committee on economic restoration, he said, had been engaged for months in co-operation with leading economists, and a report had been drawn up, which would prove that successful transfer of the annuities provided for in the plan was the important problem of the moment.

"It will be necessary for Germany to export more goods than she did before the war," he continued, "with the least possible disturbance of the natural markets of other countries. The dumping of goods without profit is economically unsound. The opening up of new continents and the development of natural resources therein will make outlets which did not exist before the war. Exports will be necessary to Germany in the autumn."

Is Optimistic Over World Conditions



WILLIS H. BOOTH
Retiring President of the International Chamber of Commerce, at Brussels, Tells the Congress That the Outlook for the Solving of the Many Problems Is Encouraging.

DAWES PLAN PRACTICABILITY IS ASSURED BY WILLIS H. BOOTH

Interallied Chamber of Commerce Starts Congress With Discussion of Subject

BRUSSELS, June 22 (AP).—Interallied debts and the execution of the Dawes reparation plan were thrust into the foreground at the outset of the opening session of the third congress of the International Chamber of Commerce yesterday. An enthusiastic demonstration for King Albert, who was present throughout the session, were features of the opening.

The speech of the outgoing president, Willis H. Booth, reviewed what had already been done by the chamber toward economic restoration, and warned the delegates that much more remained to be accomplished.

After a cheerful review of the outlook for world trade, Mr. Booth turned to the Dawes plan. "The machinery of the Dawes plan has demonstrated its practicability," he said. "The formation of the Dawes committee and the ultimate adoption of the Dawes plan are concrete evidences of practical application of the principles of our Rome resolution on economic restoration. But the adoption of the Dawes plan by the governments in interest has brought a serious obligation to us. We must do everything we can to assist those who are charged with the responsibility of making it effective."

Changes in Reich Obligations. His reference to the Dawes plan and possible hitch in the application of the provisions for deliveries in kind by Germany rather startled some of the delegates from the countries to which reparations are due.

"The Dawes plan and the London agreement made profound changes in the obligations imposed upon Germany by the Treaty of Versailles," he said. "Germany is required to accumulate gold marks within Germany and place them at the disposal of the agent-general for reparations, who is also the head of the transfer committee. To this transfer committee is given the primary responsibility of converting the gold marks existing in Germany into currencies outside of Germany and available for the beneficiary countries. This committee will be aided by the German Government and the Reichsbank, but responsibility nevertheless rests with it."

"Granting that the principles upon which the Dawes plan have been developed are fundamentally sound, the success of the plan depends upon two factors: First, the hearty and sincere co-operation of all the governments in interest, and, second, ability to make transfers so that the gold marks accumulated in Germany may reach the beneficiary nations without seriously jeopardizing the business of the rest of the world."

Payments in Kind. Part of the reparation payments would be absorbed by payments in kind, and the problem might be solved by loans from abroad to Germany, but the fact remained that these transfers would have to be made by the sale of goods and services abroad. The Chamber's committee on economic restoration, he said, had been engaged for months in co-operation with leading economists, and a report had been drawn up, which would prove that successful transfer of the annuities provided for in the plan was the important problem of the moment.

"It will be necessary for Germany to export more goods than she did before the war," he continued, "with the least possible disturbance of the natural markets of other countries. The dumping of goods without profit is economically unsound. The opening up of new continents and the development of natural resources therein will make outlets which did not exist before the war. Exports will be necessary to Germany in the autumn."

LECTURE EXCHANGE ARRANGED BETWEEN SCHOOLS FOR LABOR

American and European Viewpoints of Wage Earners Are to Be Presented

NEW YORK, June 22 (AP).—American and European organized wage earners have arranged an exchange of lectures in their respective labor schools and colleges this summer, it is announced.

Spencer Miller Jr., secretary of the Workers' Education Bureau of America, the official organization of the American Federation of Labor, will lecture at the international summer schools for workmen to be held in Prague and Stockholm during August.

Those coming here will be Lilyd David, tutor-organizer of adult education for the Workers' Educational Association in South Wales, and Rennie Smith, member of Parliament for Penistone.

Mr. David and Mr. Smith will address summer labor schools at Denver, Bryn Mawr, Pocono, Brookwood Labor Institute, the Wisconsin summer school, and other centers.

PLEBISCITE HELD FAIR FOR PERU BY COUNTRY'S CHIEF
LIMA, Peru, June 22 (AP).—President Leguia has issued a manifesto to the Nation announcing that, although the award of President Coolidge in the Tacna-Arica dispute was disappointing to Peru, it was now believed that there were sufficient guarantees to insure justice in the plebiscite, and adding that Peru would uphold her international reputation by accepting the award.

The manifesto in explaining the Government's reasons for accepting the plebiscite decision, reviews the events leading up to the President's assumption of office and submission of the question of Tacna and Arica to the United States for arbitration. At the time of his taking office there were only two solutions—war or arbitration. Owing to the defenseless condition of Peru, war was not practicable and arbitration was the alternative. The arbitration agreement of 1922, the manifesto said, was a triumph not only for President Leguia's Government but for American diplomacy.

Señor Leguia said that arbitration of the dispute could not have been placed in better hands than those of the President of the United States, whose reputation for justice and liberty constituted a guarantee for Peru. In conclusion the manifesto requested the Peruvian people to have confidence in the justice of their cause, which eventually would triumph.

(Continued on Page 3, Column 4)

ALIENS CONTINUE TO BE SMUGGLED ACROSS BORDER

Methods of Fraud Practiced to Gain Admission to the United States via Canada

DEPORTATION IS ONLY PUNITIVE METHOD

Only 260 American Officials Are Available to Guard Extensive Boundaries

By a Staff Correspondent

QUEBEC, June 22.—Methods of fraud and subterfuge still make it possible for aliens to gain admittance to the United States across the Canadian border, despite the restrictive provisions of the quota, a survey undertaken by a representative of The Christian Science Monitor and extended from Maine to Michigan reveals. Observers all along the line agree that many aliens, and some of them extremely undesirable, are reaching the United States by this route, although the enforcement machinery of the 1922 immigration act is constantly being made more efficient.

The international boundary between Canada and the United States runs over mountains, isolated forests, lakes and through the heart of towns and cities. In the face of European pressure to gain admittance to the United States, the difficulties in the way of quota enforcement along this extensive and ever-changing boundary are tremendous. One million immigrants came to American ports for admittance before the war, but now the number permitted legal entry has been reduced to a fraction of this.

Forged Passports Used. The result has been the smuggling in of aliens along the border, which American officials on all sides are willing to admit has reached large proportions. Forged passports, fraudulently obtained credentials and other deceptions are reported by the small force of immigration officers now employed to cope with the situation. If aliens are discovered in the United States after illicit entry there is ordinarily no other punishment for them but deportation.

Every loophole in the law pertaining to supposed "students," "wives of Americans," "temporary visitors" and the like is utilized to effect illicit entry by the extra-quota immigrants

American-made clothes in the outfits supplied them "clients."

The United States, according to one official, cannot be satisfied with an immigration law that bases its enforcement test on a clothes label. A Canadian of the writer's acquaintance recently from curiosity made a personal test of the United States quota enforcement at this spot. When his part of the line of disembarking passengers reached the inspectors, and he was asked his residence, he boldly declared St. Louis. To the inspector's question, "How long have you lived in the United States?" he answered, "all my life." This Canadian was passed in this and a subsequent experiment without the slightest difficulty. As he listened to the same routine questions put to the hundreds crossing from one nation into the other, it is small wonder that he felt there might be aliens among that crowd answering St. Louis or New York who are rubber inspectors, who had never been in the United States before and who were seeking to complete a real deception in order to thwart the law of the country which they were entering.

Aliens Illegally in New York

Speaking of the inadequacy of the immigration force in only one city, Henry M. Curran, commissioner at Ellis Island, said: "We have been falling behind with our work for almost a year. We have information regarding nearly 3000 aliens in New York City alone who are rubber inspectors, who have never been in the United States before and who were seeking to complete a real deception in order to thwart the law of the country which they were entering."

DRY AGENTS SEIZE FRENCH SCHOONER

Cherie Had 3000 Cases of Liquor on Board

BANGOR, Me., June 22 (AP)—The French two-masted schooner Cherie was seized off the Hancock County shore by federal prohibition agents late yesterday with 3000 cases of French liquor, valued at approximately \$275,000. The vessel was being towed here today.

Capt. Harry Duques of Bordeaux, France, and thirteen members of the crew were to be arraigned before a federal commissioner here. As the seizure was made only six miles off Swan's Island, it was understood the charge would be conspiracy to smuggle liquor.

Papers seized on board the schooner, according to the officers, revealed information which may lead to other seizures in New England. No resistance was offered by the members of the crew, who were taken by surprise as eight federal officials and two coast guardsmen in the small launch, Catherine, appeared out of the fog and boarded the schooner.

TO REDEEM PALESTINE LAND—ASBURY PARK, N. J., June 22 (AP)—The National Young Judea convention has voted to raise \$25,000 with which to redeem 300 acres of land in Palestine and to take an active part in the affairs of the Palestine Boy Scouts. Dr. Leonard Cohen, executive secretary, said there were now 721 Young Judea clubs in the United States.

Tonight at the "Pops"

REQUEST NIGHT
Introduction to Act III, "Lohengrin" by Wagner
Overture to "The Barber of Seville" by Rossini
Waltz, "Sleeping Beauty" by Tchaikovsky
Fantasia, "Faust" by Tchaikovsky
Finale of "Schéhérazade" by Rimsky-Korsakoff
Barcarolle from "The Tales of Hoffmann" by Offenbach
"By the Waters of Lullaby" by Rimsky-Korsakoff
Twelfth Hungarian Rhapsody, Liszt
Suite, "Peer Gynt" by Edvard Grieg
Ave Maria by Schubert-Wilhelm
Pavane from "Spanish Dances" by Debussy
Encore:
"The Flight of the Bumblebee" by Rimsky-Korsakoff
The Volga Boatmen's Song by Rimsky-Korsakoff
Moment Musical by Schubert
Indian Love-Call, "Rose Marie" by Franz Lehár
"Whispering of the Flowers" by Blon

EVENTS TONIGHT

Pagant-drama, "Lexington," Amphitheater, Lexington, pantomime at 8:30, performance at 9; extra performance tomorrow night.
New England Conservatory of Music: Class day reunion dinner, Boston Club.
New England librarians open six-day conference, New Ocean House, Swampscott.
Boston Scrimmers: Dinner, Mrs. Claude U. Gilson speaks on "A Woman's View of Mexico," Hotel Bellevue.
Boston University: School for Police: Graduation exercises, 11 Abbot Place.
Theaters:
F. F. Keith's-Vaudeville, 3, 8.
Epicy-Tea for Three, 3:15.
Shubert-Rose-Marie.
Photoplay:
St. James-"Cyrene of Berberac," 2:15, 3:15.
Fenway-"Are Parents People?"
WNAC, Boston, Mass. (280.3 Meters):
6 p. m.—Children's half-hour stories and music, "Ma" and "War," 7:30-8:00 p. m.—Dinner dance, Billy McGrady's orchestra, 7:30-8:00 p. m.—Concert, Copland, 8:00-8:30 p. m.—Emily Smith, contralto soloist, assisting artists, 8:30-9:00 p. m.—Dance music, 9:00-10:00 p. m.—Popular songs, George Rogers.
Theater:
Phonograph, 10:00-10:30 p. m.—WNAC, Boston, Mass. (280.3 Meters):
6 p. m.—Children's half-hour stories and music, "Ma" and "War," 7:30-8:00 p. m.—Dinner dance, Billy McGrady's orchestra, 7:30-8:00 p. m.—Concert, Copland, 8:00-8:30 p. m.—Emily Smith, contralto soloist, assisting artists, 8:30-9:00 p. m.—Dance music, 9:00-10:00 p. m.—Popular songs, George Rogers.
Theater:
Phonograph, 10:00-10:30 p. m.—WNAC, Boston, Mass. (280.3 Meters):
6 p. m.—Children's half-hour stories and music, "Ma" and "War," 7:30-8:00 p. m.—Dinner dance, Billy McGrady's orchestra, 7:30-8:00 p. m.—Concert, Copland, 8:00-8:30 p. m.—Emily Smith, contralto soloist, assisting artists, 8:30-9:00 p. m.—Dance music, 9:00-10:00 p. m.—Popular songs, George Rogers.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Printed at 145 by Mary Baker Eddy
An International Daily Newspaper
Published daily except Sundays and holidays by The Christian Science Publishing Society, 107 Palm Street, Boston, Mass. Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries: One year, \$5.00; six months, \$2.50; three months, \$1.25; one month, 50c. Single copies, 5c. (Printed in U. S.)
Entered at second-class rates at the Post Office at Boston, Mass., U. S. A. Acceptance for mailing at special rate of postage provided for in section 1103, Act of Oct. 3, 1917, authorized on July 11, 1924.

KIWANIS ASK CLEANER PRESS

Move for Nation-Wide Campaign Will Start at Convention in St. Paul

ST. PAUL, Minn., June 22 (Special)—Delegates to the Kiwanis International convention opening here today will be urged to get back of a nation-wide campaign of "press purification." This move is announced by the Butler, Pa., delegate, the Rev. W. M. Schramm. The Butler Club voted unanimously to urge upon the convention co-operation with the daily press of the United States to this end.

The issue will be placed before the 5000 delegates gathered here from all sections of North America, after it is acted on by the committee on resolutions. Support of the Eighteenth Amendment and complete elimination of the liquor traffic is the projected goal. Further efforts on behalf of the "under privileged" child and election of an international president are other subjects for consideration.

The purpose of presenting an activity before the Kiwanis International convention, dealing with a purification of the daily press is to arouse public opinion to the point where the press will recognize the need of eliminating sensational news, or the waste of space in a less conspicuous place than the front page. At present we are confronted daily with the most lurid descriptions of crime and scandal, with headlines which cannot be escaped. There is no other suggestion than to broadcast daily news of a direct influence on the minds of readers, particularly the younger generation.

Mr. Schramm said it is possible the public is not fully prepared for complete elimination of crime news, but expressed the belief that "it is highly desirable that it should not be given such prominence." He added: "In many criminal cases which have been nationally reported the criminal has been painted as a hero. It is evident that such a state is not conducive to the proper administration of justice."

We are acting in a friendly manner, the best of good will, in the press and with no idea of coercion and with no idea of dictating to the press. Our aim briefly is to let the public demand be audible to the press, and we know the press will respond when the demand is of sufficient volume."

The land of the 10,000 lakes, as Minnesota is sometimes called, has made big preparations to receive the Kiwanians during their four-day visit here. A program of banquets, carnivals, and greetings by Theodore Christanson, Governor of Minnesota, and Arthur E. Nelson, Mayor of St. Paul, are outstanding features. The Kiwanis, coming from all over the United States, have a long list of delegates, hockey games and champion ice skaters will be in evidence in a great arena constructed for the event.

PROTECTION IS GUARANTEED IN CHINESE STRIKE

(Continued from Page 1)

called "workers saving fund" whereby a part of the wage is kept by the company, but the workers are not to receive any part of the money if he leaves work within a year.

Children 13 and 14 hours a day to work for 12 or 14 hours a day constantly on their feet. Workers, men and women alike, are searched every day when they leave the mill. The process takes more than an hour, as there are a few thousands of workers. On rainy days workers have to fall in line to be searched until they are drenched with rain. Working rooms are poorly heated in winter and poorly ventilated in summer. Workers are not allowed to wear heavy clothing in winter, because, says the employees, a mild clothing produces cleanliness and thereby reduces efficiency of working. The workers are not given a lunch room. They have to eat while working. So they swallow much cotton along with their food.

Workers are compelled to drink water from the same pool where they wash their face. Eight workers sleep in a small room. Children workers are given a paper meal ticket every day. If he should lose the ticket, he is fined 10 cents.

WNAC, Boston, Mass. (280.3 Meters):
6 p. m.—Children's half-hour stories and music, "Ma" and "War," 7:30-8:00 p. m.—Dinner dance, Billy McGrady's orchestra, 7:30-8:00 p. m.—Concert, Copland, 8:00-8:30 p. m.—Emily Smith, contralto soloist, assisting artists, 8:30-9:00 p. m.—Dance music, 9:00-10:00 p. m.—Popular songs, George Rogers.

TOMORROW'S EVENTS

New England Conservatory of Music: Commencement concert, Van Hook Hall.
Pierine Institution, Watertown: Graduation exercises, 10.
Traffic Club of New England: Annual outing, all day.
Advertising Club of Boston: Luncheon, Hotel Bristol, 12:30.
Baseball: Boston Braves vs. Philadelphia Phillies, 3:15.
WNAC, Boston, Mass. (280.3 Meters):
6 p. m.—Children's half-hour stories and music, "Ma" and "War," 7:30-8:00 p. m.—Dinner dance, Billy McGrady's orchestra, 7:30-8:00 p. m.—Concert, Copland, 8:00-8:30 p. m.—Emily Smith, contralto soloist, assisting artists, 8:30-9:00 p. m.—Dance music, 9:00-10:00 p. m.—Popular songs, George Rogers.

These children only earn 15 cents a day, thus, by losing his meal ticket, he is deprived of two days' food. All workers are not allowed to have any interval of rest during the whole day of working.

Authorities Assuring All Essential Services

LONDON, June 22 (AP)—Describing the situation in Hong Kong, where an anti-foreign strike is in progress, Reuters' correspondent today telegraphs:

The fourth day of the Chinese strike finds Hong Kong witnessing a condition of affairs unparalleled in its history. Through secret organizations, financed from Canton, the Chinese in British and foreign employ in the colony here have been intimidated in a manner which is dislocating shipping, commercial and domestic life.

The strikers generally admit that they have no grievances against their employers, but have been terrorized by agitators styling themselves "The Dure to Die Canton." The result is that a senseless, frantic stampede toward Canton is occurring. On the other hand, the Hong Kong authorities are fully prepared to meet every emergency and are assuring the essential services.

Reports that a community kitchen has been established there for the Europeans, who are doing their own cooking. Marines operate the waterworks and unarmored volunteers patrol Shamone (the foreign section of Canton).

The Kwangtung Students' Association has issued a statement urging a boycott and strike, adding: "We must join the soldiers and fight the foreigners."

Some of the children are cared for just while their mother goes out to work. One of these mothers does the laundry work for the home. Another child's father acts as barber to all the children.

Mr. and Mrs. Beals take real joy in their large family and strive to inculcate high ideals in their children. The boys and girls are diligent. They are the highest example of selfless love and parents have rightly named it—Faith Home.

By The Associated Press
BOUND by his beliefs to forego the riches, John Doukas, who came from Greece 33 years ago with \$1.25 as his sole assets, but who has built up a profitable confectionery business on the East Side, has begun distributing his year's profits among charitable institutions and his neighbors.

Distribution of all his money, except that needed for the actual wants of his wife and seven children, is an annual custom with Mr. Doukas. He

connected with the balancing of budgets.

The essential necessity of balancing budgets," he said, "after having, through the Dawes plan, dominated the question of reparations, must likewise for the same reason be the one capital consideration which in the interest of all shall have to be taken into account in settling the question of interrelated debts."

Among the visitors from various parts of the world who registered at The Christian Science Publishing House Saturday were the following:
Mrs. Florence C. Fisher, Providence, R. I.
R. A. Fisher, Providence, R. I.
Miss Ethel G. Hughes, Calais, Me.
John McGarrigle, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Herbert F. Gumpert, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Annabelle Abbott, New York City.
Mrs. Elizabeth Brown, Kansas City, Mo.
Mrs. Jessie F. Brown, Charleston, W. Va.
Mrs. Augusta Shannon, Charleston, W. Va.
Mrs. Emily C. Hoekins, Sioux City, Ia.
Miss Clifton Ne, San Antonio, Tex.
Miss Yerna Rabey, San Antonio, Tex.
Mrs. F. G. Knabenshue, Panama.
May Knabenshue, Panama.

If You Are Looking for Quality Be Sure and Ask for
SCHULZE
Butternut
BREAD
At Your Grocer's DES MOINES, IOWA

SEE GEYSERLAND IN YELLOWSTONE PARK
Old Faithful hurls enough water into the air daily to supply a city of 300,000 inhabitants.

There are more geysers in Yellowstone Park than in all the rest of the world. Literal volcanoes of water, some of them. For example, Old Faithful, the most famous of all geysers, hurls a column of water 120 to 170 feet into the air every 60 to 80 minutes. This column contains a million and a half gallons of water, or 33,225,000 gallons a day—sufficient to supply a city of 300,000 people.

Old Faithful is just one of the astonishing sights you can see at Yellowstone Park this summer. There are bears and bison and buffalo, antelope and deer and elk, and 200 species of birds, wily mountain big-horn sheep, too, and giant moose.

You owe yourself such a vacation, one you never can forget, for the appeal of Yellowstone is strong if you will want to return there again and again. Northern Pacific fine trains will take you to Gardiner Gateway, the northern end of the park, and from there you can take the original entrance to the Park. The standard Park tour is 49 days—\$54 if you stay at the hotels—\$45 at the camps—lodging, meals, sightseeing auto tours included. Leaving by the Cody gateway will give you opportunity to see the spectacular Buffalo Bill country and Cody road.



Edgewood, Pa.
Special Correspondence
THERE is here a unique home which is the outgrowth of a compassion and faith of a motherly woman, Mrs. R. E. Beals, and her husband.

They have taken into their home at various times little children, some babies and some older, and at whatever time they were left in need, and are giving them the shelter of a parent's love until now they have 35 little ones who call one another brother and sister.

This woman, although adhering to no special religious creed, has great faith and has from the first declared that as their little family increased their needs would surely be met. The husband is a railroad engineer, and the rental of their large home and all expenses are covered by his salary and thoughtful gifts of friends.

Some of the children are cared for just while their mother goes out to work. One of these mothers does the laundry work for the home. Another child's father acts as barber to all the children.

Mr. and Mrs. Beals take real joy in their large family and strive to inculcate high ideals in their children. The boys and girls are diligent. They are the highest example of selfless love and parents have rightly named it—Faith Home.

New York
By The Associated Press
BOUND by his beliefs to forego the riches, John Doukas, who came from Greece 33 years ago with \$1.25 as his sole assets, but who has built up a profitable confectionery business on the East Side, has begun distributing his year's profits among charitable institutions and his neighbors.

Distribution of all his money, except that needed for the actual wants of his wife and seven children, is an annual custom with Mr. Doukas. He

connected with the balancing of budgets.

The essential necessity of balancing budgets," he said, "after having, through the Dawes plan, dominated the question of reparations, must likewise for the same reason be the one capital consideration which in the interest of all shall have to be taken into account in settling the question of interrelated debts."

Among the visitors from various parts of the world who registered at The Christian Science Publishing House Saturday were the following:
Mrs. Florence C. Fisher, Providence, R. I.
R. A. Fisher, Providence, R. I.
Miss Ethel G. Hughes, Calais, Me.
John McGarrigle, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Herbert F. Gumpert, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Annabelle Abbott, New York City.
Mrs. Elizabeth Brown, Kansas City, Mo.
Mrs. Jessie F. Brown, Charleston, W. Va.
Mrs. Augusta Shannon, Charleston, W. Va.
Mrs. Emily C. Hoekins, Sioux City, Ia.
Miss Clifton Ne, San Antonio, Tex.
Miss Yerna Rabey, San Antonio, Tex.
Mrs. F. G. Knabenshue, Panama.
May Knabenshue, Panama.

If You Are Looking for Quality Be Sure and Ask for
SCHULZE
Butternut
BREAD
At Your Grocer's DES MOINES, IOWA

SEE GEYSERLAND IN YELLOWSTONE PARK
Old Faithful hurls enough water into the air daily to supply a city of 300,000 inhabitants.

There are more geysers in Yellowstone Park than in all the rest of the world. Literal volcanoes of water, some of them. For example, Old Faithful, the most famous of all geysers, hurls a column of water 120 to 170 feet into the air every 60 to 80 minutes. This column contains a million and a half gallons of water, or 33,225,000 gallons a day—sufficient to supply a city of 300,000 people.

Old Faithful is just one of the astonishing sights you can see at Yellowstone Park this summer. There are bears and bison and buffalo, antelope and deer and elk, and 200 species of birds, wily mountain big-horn sheep, too, and giant moose.

You owe yourself such a vacation, one you never can forget, for the appeal of Yellowstone is strong if you will want to return there again and again. Northern Pacific fine trains will take you to Gardiner Gateway, the northern end of the park, and from there you can take the original entrance to the Park. The standard Park tour is 49 days—\$54 if you stay at the hotels—\$45 at the camps—lodging, meals, sightseeing auto tours included. Leaving by the Cody gateway will give you opportunity to see the spectacular Buffalo Bill country and Cody road.

Round trip fare from Boston to Yellowstone Park is \$115.50. Ask C. E. Foster, C. A. P. D., 217 Old South Bldg., Boston, Mass., Dept. V, for the Northern Pacific representative for full travel information and literature.

"2000 Miles of Starling Beauty" Yellowstone Park Season from 18 to Sept. 15

CO-OPERATORS TO OBSERVE DAY

International Alliance to Celebrate All Over World—Numbers 50,000,000

By Special Cable
MANCHESTER, Eng., June 22—"Co-operators' Day," which was inaugurated three years ago by the central committee of the International Co-operative Alliance, this year is being held in all parts of the world on July 4, and officers of the alliance state that it will be observed in over 30 different states in which there are now almost 50,000,000 co-operators. In a circular issued recently, the central committee of the International Co-operative Alliance says: "The fourth of July, on which date the day falls this year, is synonymous with the independence and liberty of the United States of America."

A universal and international co-operative day is both symbolic and potential of all those highest human attributes which alone can unite humanity in the peaceful evolution of a happier social order and the realization of a co-operative commonwealth.

Last year Co-operators' Day was celebrated by about 300 societies in the United Kingdom, and there is reason to believe that the day this year will be observed on a very large scale in all the larger centers of co-operative activity in England, Scotland and Wales. The day will be celebrated on a very large scale in France, Belgium, Holland, Denmark, Poland, Finland and Czechoslovakia, while it is certain that Russian co-operators will take full advantage of the opportunity for manifesting the enormous strength of the co-operators' movement in Russia, even though it is at present controlled by the Bolsheviks. In India, the demonstrations will again be on a very large scale, and co-operators in Canada and the United States are likewise expected to participate.

connected with the balancing of budgets.

The essential necessity of balancing budgets," he said, "after having, through the Dawes plan, dominated the question of reparations, must likewise for the same reason be the one capital consideration which in the interest of all shall have to be taken into account in settling the question of interrelated debts."

Among the visitors from various parts of the world who registered at The Christian Science Publishing House Saturday were the following:
Mrs. Florence C. Fisher, Providence, R. I.
R. A. Fisher, Providence, R. I.
Miss Ethel G. Hughes, Calais, Me.
John McGarrigle, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Herbert F. Gumpert, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Annabelle Abbott, New York City.
Mrs. Elizabeth Brown, Kansas City, Mo.
Mrs. Jessie F. Brown, Charleston, W. Va.
Mrs. Augusta Shannon, Charleston, W. Va.
Mrs. Emily C. Hoekins, Sioux City, Ia.
Miss Clifton Ne, San Antonio, Tex.
Miss Yerna Rabey, San Antonio, Tex.
Mrs. F. G. Knabenshue, Panama.
May Knabenshue, Panama.

If You Are Looking for Quality Be Sure and Ask for
SCHULZE
Butternut
BREAD
At Your Grocer's DES MOINES, IOWA

SEE GEYSERLAND IN YELLOWSTONE PARK
Old Faithful hurls enough water into the air daily to supply a city of 300,000 inhabitants.

There are more geysers in Yellowstone Park than in all the rest of the world. Literal volcanoes of water, some of them. For example, Old Faithful, the most famous of all geysers, hurls a column of water 120 to 170 feet into the air every 60 to 80 minutes. This column contains a million and a half gallons of water, or 33,225,000 gallons a day—sufficient to supply a city of 300,000 people.

Old Faithful is just one of the astonishing sights you can see at Yellowstone Park this summer. There are bears and bison and buffalo, antelope and deer and elk, and 200 species of birds, wily mountain big-horn sheep, too, and giant moose.

You owe yourself such a vacation, one you never can forget, for the appeal of Yellowstone is strong if you will want to return there again and again. Northern Pacific fine trains will take you to Gardiner Gateway, the northern end of the park, and from there you can take the original entrance to the Park. The standard Park tour is 49 days—\$54 if you stay at the hotels—\$45 at the camps—lodging, meals, sightseeing auto tours included. Leaving by the Cody gateway will give you opportunity to see the spectacular Buffalo Bill country and Cody road.

Round trip fare from Boston to Yellowstone Park is \$115.50. Ask C. E. Foster, C. A. P. D., 217 Old South Bldg., Boston, Mass., Dept. V, for the Northern Pacific representative for full travel information and literature.

"2000 Miles of Starling Beauty" Yellowstone Park Season from 18 to Sept. 15

Summer "Capitals" Ready to Welcome the President

"White Court" in Swampscott and Offices in Lynn Await Chief Executive—Secret Service and Police on Guard—Traffic Kept Moving

While President and Mrs. Coolidge are today making their final preparations for their departure tomorrow by special train for Swampscott, Mass., where they are to pass the summer, "White Court," which will be the "summer White House," is receiving the final touches and the temporary executive offices in the Security and Trust Company Building in Central Square, Lynn, are already in the possession of part of the small army of federal attaches who have charge of what governmental business the President will transact in the next two months.

With the arrival at Marblehead of the President's yacht Mayflower carrying many of the President's official family and an additional guard of 17 selected marines, the summer "White House" on Little's Point will be placed under practically the same management as was his Washington home.

Mr. and Mrs. Coolidge: Everett Sanders, the President's private secretary; Edward T. Clark of Northampton, confidential secretary; E. C. Smith, the personal stenographer; the President's chauffeur, John Hale, Mr. Coolidge's personal secret service attendant; Col. Sherwood Cheney, chief military aide, and a score of more official personages of the President's entourage, are due to arrive in Salem by special train early Wednesday morning and some hours later the entire party will motor the three more miles to "White Court" in Swampscott.

The guard of 42 specially designated marines under Capt. William Hill of the Boston Navy Yard and Lieut. Edgar A. Poe of the marine service, are installed in camp at Little's Point, which is the geographical name of the site of the estate. It adjoins "Red Gables," the summer home of Frank W. Stearns, long-time personal friend and political sponsor of the President.

Motor Regulations
While Puritan Road, the highway skirting the shore line of Swampscott is crowded today with the automobiles, as, indeed, it was yesterday and all of Saturday, not the slightest sign of "White Court" is visible from the public thoroughfare and the Swampscott police keep traffic always on the move in that vicinity. The orders are rigorous. No loitering of motor vehicles in Puritan Road will be permitted for the next two months, at least.

The camp of the marines on Little's Point will be open to the public probably tomorrow afternoon and thereafter between 1 and 4 in the afternoon; but the presence of 12 marines constantly on guard, the Swampscott police detachment under James J. Fee, and experienced secret service men under Richard Jarvis insure quiet for the President.

In Lynn, Thomas M. Burckes, chief of police, has arranged to protect the streets near the summer executive offices in the Security Trust Building. No parking of cars is to be permitted until further notice in Willow and Oxford streets, and Central Avenue, Lynn, near the offices of the President.

President Coolidge, who will hold his last cabinet meeting until fall in the White House tomorrow, has indicated that for two or three weeks at least, after his arrival at his

connected with the balancing of budgets.

The essential necessity of balancing budgets," he said, "after having, through the Dawes plan, dominated the question of reparations, must likewise for the same reason be the one capital consideration which in the interest of all shall have to be taken into account in settling the question of interrelated debts."

Among the visitors from various parts of the world who registered at The Christian Science Publishing House Saturday were the following:
Mrs. Florence C. Fisher, Providence, R. I.
R. A. Fisher, Providence, R. I.
Miss Ethel G. Hughes, Calais, Me.
John McGarrigle, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Herbert F. Gumpert, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Annabelle Abbott, New York City.
Mrs. Elizabeth Brown, Kansas City, Mo.
Mrs. Jessie F. Brown, Charleston, W. Va.
Mrs. Augusta Shannon, Charleston, W. Va.
Mrs. Emily C. Hoekins, Sioux City, Ia.
Miss Clifton Ne, San Antonio, Tex.
Miss Yerna Rabey, San Antonio, Tex.
Mrs. F. G. Knabenshue, Panama.
May Knabenshue, Panama.

If You Are Looking for Quality Be Sure and Ask for
SCHULZE
Butternut
BREAD
At Your Grocer's DES MOINES, IOWA

SEE GEYSERLAND IN YELLOWSTONE PARK
Old Faithful hurls enough water into the air daily to supply a city of 300,000 inhabitants.

There are more geysers in Yellowstone Park than in all the rest of the world. Literal volcanoes of water, some of them. For example, Old Faithful, the most famous of all geysers, hurls a column of water 120 to 170 feet into the air every 60 to 80 minutes. This column contains a million and a half gallons of water, or 33,225,000 gallons a day—sufficient to supply a city of 300,000 people.

Old Faithful is just one of the astonishing sights you can see at Yellowstone Park this summer. There are bears and bison and buffalo, antelope and deer and elk, and 200 species of birds, wily mountain big-horn sheep, too, and giant moose.

You owe yourself such a vacation, one you never can forget, for the appeal of Yellowstone is strong if you will want to return there again and again. Northern Pacific fine trains will take you to Gardiner Gateway, the northern end of the park, and from there you can take the original entrance to the Park. The standard Park tour is 49 days—\$54 if you stay at the hotels—\$45 at the camps—lodging, meals, sightseeing auto tours included. Leaving by the Cody gateway will give you opportunity to see the spectacular Buffalo Bill country and Cody road.

Round trip fare from Boston to Yellowstone Park is \$115.50. Ask C. E. Foster, C. A. P. D., 217 Old South Bldg., Boston, Mass., Dept. V, for the Northern Pacific representative for full travel information and literature.

"2000 Miles of Starling Beauty" Yellowstone Park Season from 18 to Sept. 15

Summer "Capitals" Ready to Welcome the President

"White Court" in Swampscott and Offices in Lynn Await Chief Executive—Secret Service and Police on Guard—Traffic Kept Moving

While President and Mrs. Coolidge are today making their final preparations for their departure tomorrow by special train for Swampscott, Mass., where they are to pass the summer, "White Court," which will be the "summer White House," is receiving the final touches and the temporary executive offices in the Security and Trust Company Building in Central Square, Lynn, are already in the possession of part of the small army of federal attaches who have charge of what governmental business the President will transact in the next two months.

With the arrival at Marblehead of the President's yacht Mayflower carrying many of the President's official family and an additional guard of 17 selected marines, the summer "White House" on Little's Point will be placed under practically the same management as was his Washington home.

Mr. and Mrs. Coolidge: Everett Sanders, the President's private secretary; Edward T. Clark of Northampton, confidential secretary; E. C. Smith, the personal stenographer; the President's chauffeur, John Hale, Mr. Coolidge's personal secret service attendant; Col. Sherwood Cheney, chief military aide, and a score of more official personages of the President's entourage, are due to arrive in Salem by special train early Wednesday morning and some hours later the entire party will motor the three more miles to "White Court" in Swampscott.

The guard of 42 specially designated marines under Capt. William Hill of the Boston Navy Yard and Lieut. Edgar A. Poe of the marine service, are installed in camp at Little's Point, which is the geographical name of the site of the estate. It adjoins "Red Gables," the summer home of Frank W. Stearns, long-time personal friend and political sponsor of the President.

Motor Regulations
While Puritan Road, the highway skirting the shore line of Swampscott is crowded today with the automobiles, as, indeed, it was yesterday and all of Saturday, not the slightest sign of "White Court" is visible from the public thoroughfare and the Swampscott police keep traffic always on the move in that vicinity. The orders are rigorous. No loitering of motor vehicles in Puritan Road will be permitted for the next two months, at least.

The camp of the marines on Little's Point will be open to the public probably tomorrow afternoon and thereafter between 1 and 4 in the afternoon; but the presence of 12 marines constantly on guard, the Swampscott police detachment under James J. Fee, and experienced secret service men under Richard Jarvis insure quiet for the President.

In Lynn, Thomas M. Burckes, chief of police, has arranged to protect the streets near

LIBRARIANS
IN CONFERENCEAll New England Meeting
at Swampscott to Con-
tinue Through Week

SWAMPSCOTT, Mass., June 22 (Special)—Practical problems in the administration of a library will form the basis of discussion at the All New England Library Conference opening at the New Ocean House here today. The discussions will be supplemented by talks and addresses on allied subjects by speakers of note. Inspection of libraries, art galleries, museums, and places of historic interest in and near Boston is another feature of the program having distinct bearing on the service to be rendered by a library.

The conference will open formally tonight with a dinner, to be presided over by Edward H. Redstone, president of the Massachusetts Library Club and librarian of the Massachusetts State Library. This will be followed by an address on "The Making of a Book," by Albert J. Beveridge, author and former member of the United States Senate.

Miss Ethel Dane Roberts, librarian at Wellesley College, is to give a talk on Tuesday afternoon on a visit to European libraries during a sabbatical year. The following day Hamilton Holt, formerly editor of The Independent, is to talk on editing a magazine. J. Randolph Coolidge of Squam Lake, N. H., will talk on building the small library for beauty and convenience.

Mrs. Maude Howe Elliott, daughter of Julia Ward Howe and herself a writer of note, will be the speaker on Wednesday evening. Her subject has not been announced. Prof. William H. Hartshorn of Bates College is to speak the next morning on the value of novel reading. He is to be followed by an informal talk on Kate Douglas Wiggin as a summer neighbor, to be given by A. L. T. Cummings, secretary of the Maine State Chamber of Commerce.

Still another interesting feature is a discussion of everyday English to take place Friday evening. It will be led by Prof. Roy E. Davis of Boston University College of Education. Administration, and Dr. Francis K. Ball of Ginn & Co.

Subjects bearing more directly on library technique to be discussed include: "An Experiment in Co-Operative Book Buying," by Miss Mildred C. Cook, secretary of the Vermont Public Library Department; "Discussion of Libraries in Institutions," administered by the Institution and as Administered From the Public Library," "The Cataloguer's Product," "Work With Children by Means of Clubs," "Reading for Credit," "Publicity Methods and Utilization of Books," "Circulation Desk Problems," and so on.

EXERCISES HELD
AT BATES COLLEGEDr. A. O. Thomas Receives
Degree of Doctor of Laws

LEWISTON, Me., June 22 (Special)—Four honorary degrees were conferred by Bates College at the fifty-ninth annual commencement exercises held this morning in the chapel. They were as follows:

Doctor of Divinity: The Rev. Milo Eber Pearson, minister of the High Street Congregational Church at Auburn, Me.

Doctor of Education: Harry Alvin Brown, president of the State Normal School at Oshkosh, Wis.

Doctor of Science: Oscar Charles Merrill, executive secretary of the Federal Water Power Commission, Washington, D. C.

Doctor of Laws: Augustus Orloff Thomas, state commissioner of Education and president of the World Federation of Education Associations.

Besides the honorary degrees and the degrees granted the graduates of the class of 1925, the following were conferred:

Master of Arts, pro merito, to Amy Sara Rhodes '27, who, after teaching in Attleboro, Waltham, and New Bedford, Mass., Pawtucket, R. I., and at the college for women at Columbia, S. C., went to the University of China, to teach in the American School for six years. She then returned to America, taking a position at Los Angeles, Cal., as dean of the Westlake School for Girls.

Bachelor of Arts to Edna Gosline Wilson, who is thereby enrolled with the class of '02 in recognition of later work since she left college in her junior year. She is now located

with her family at Fredericktown, N. B., and is an Associational Licensed Preacher.

Bachelor of Arts to Blanche Etta Townsend, who last fall became instructor in French at Bates, and is recommended for the position of assistant professor in that department for a three-year period.

Master of Arts, pro merito, to Irene Melita Bowman '20, Ruth Capen '17, Harold Payson Cobb, Wesleyan '13, Charles Hunt Kitchbaum '20, Edwin Moore Purinton '19, Helen Cecilia Tracy '19.

YALE ANNOUNCES
NEW APPOINTMENTSInstructor in Personnel Man-
agement Is Named

NEW HAVEN, Conn., June 22 (AP)—Edward H. Reeves, a graduate of the University of Oklahoma, has been appointed instructor in personnel management at Yale University.

Mrs. Harry Merrill of Bangor, Me., has presented to the Babson School of Business at Yale a collection of birds made by her husband which will be known as the "Collection of Harry Merrill of Bangor, Me."

Hiram Bingham, United States Senator from Connecticut and formerly professor of Latin-American history at Yale, has been appointed curator of the collection of Latin-American history of the University Library for a period of three years.

Cleon S. Osborne, graduate of Washington and Lee University in 1909 and of Yale in 1915, director of freshman athletics and coach of the freshman football team at Yale, has been appointed instructor in history with assignment to Yale College.

COTTAGE FARM BRIDGE
PLANS ARE OPPOSED

Opposition to the plans of the Metropolitan District Commission for the reconstruction of the Cottage Farm Bridge from the Government is expected at the hearing at the Custom House before Maj. S. C. Godfrey, district engineer of the United States Army Flying Corps of Engineers.

The opposition arises because of the intention of the park commission to reduce by filling the width of the Charles River at this point from 650 feet to 170, whereby a single span bridge would be sufficient. The cost of the bridge is estimated at \$615,000. Opponents of the plan are led by William D. Turner, who says the commission's plan would mar the symmetry of the Charles River Basin.

REFUSE COLLECTION
FRAUDS ARE CHARGED

An immediate reorganization of the Boston garbage and refuse collecting forces is advised today by the Boston Finance Commission in a communication to Mayor Curley signed by Michael H. Sullivan, chairman. The Finance Commission charges that the city is being defrauded of thousands of dollars yearly through lax and even fraudulent collection of refuse.

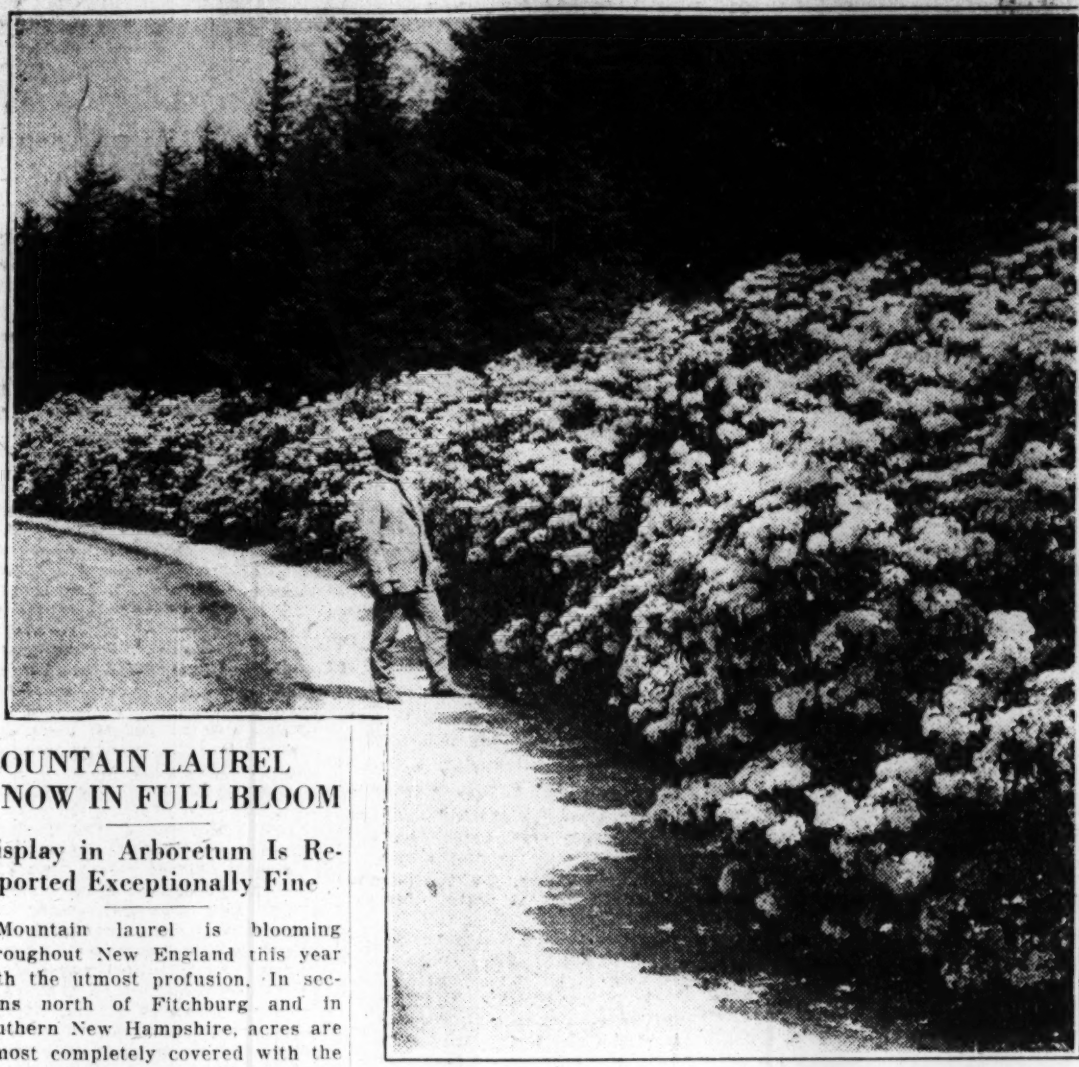
The Finance Commission declares that all money collected for the removal of the debris is not turned into the city treasury. Mayor Curley replies that business men of the city should see to it that they pay only accredited persons and receive from them tickets or receipts for actual work done.

101 PERSONS GUILTY
OF DRUNKEN DRIVING

Massachusetts courts last week found 101 persons guilty of driving motor vehicles while under the influence of liquor. Of this number, five were committed to jail, according to the weekly survey compiled at the office of the registrar of motor vehicles. Of the six persons convicted for the second time in lower courts for operating while under the influence of liquor, one paid a fine, three were committed to jail and two received a jail sentence and appeal.

During the week, 314 licenses and registrations were taken away. This was 45 more than in the preceding week and 95 more than in the corresponding week in 1924.

Mountain Laurel at Height of Beauty

MOUNTAIN LAUREL
NOW IN FULL BLOOMDisplay in Arboretum Is Re-
ported Exceptionally Fine

Mountain laurel is blooming throughout New England this year with the utmost profusion. In sections north of Fitchburg and in southern New Hampshire, acres are almost completely covered with the pink and white blossoms. Seldom if ever have the laurels in the Arboretum been finer, and the display in H. H. Richardson's wild garden in Brookline has never been surpassed.

It is in the wild state that mountain laurel (Kalmia latifolia) is seen at its best, growing as it does along wooded borders, in deep ravines, among overhanging crags, and on the sides of steep hills in almost inaccessible places. Yet it makes a remarkably fine cultivated plant, as the display in the Arboretum proves. Probably the Arboretum collection is the best to be found in the country. It is now at the height of its bloom, thousands of plants bordering the roadside just inside the South Street entrance.

Mountain laurel is essentially an American plant. It is found in no other country in the world, but grows over a large part of this continent. Strangely enough, plant breeders have done little or nothing toward its improvement. Several different forms are known, but all of them are natural variations. One of the most interesting forms in the Arboretum is called fuscata, and has a chocolate band running around the inside of the cup. Another called myrtilloides is a dwarf plant with very small leaves and minute flowers, quite different in appearance from the ordinary mountain laurel. There is still another kind with broad but blunt leaves to which the name of obtusata has been given.

In almost all collections of mountain laurel in the wild state, some will have very pink blossoms, while others will be almost white. Mr. Richardson has moved many plants from more southerly states to Brookline, and has found that the change of environment greatly alters the appearance of the flowers. In several instances he has chosen laurels for their unusually pink blossoms, only to have them become almost pure white when planted on his Brookline grounds.

Mountain laurel is extremely useful all the year round, because the leaves are evergreen, making a spot of color in the landscape even when the ground is covered with snow.

ASK HIGHER LIVE STOCK RATES

CHICAGO, June 22—Western roads have had a brief with the Interstate Commerce Commission asking a 20 per cent advance in live stock rates.

CLASS DAY HELD
AT CONSERVATORYAlumni to Elect at Reunion
at Boston Art Club

Good-natured take-offs on faculty and students of the New England Conservatory of Music marked the class-day exercises at Jordan Hall this afternoon. Musical celebrities also came in for a share of the gentle satire.

An audience composed largely of alumni and relatives of the seniors greatly enjoyed the "Ham Shell and Grease Shell" parody of Humperdinck's fairy opera, "Hänsel and Gretel," given by the conservatory at the Boston Opera House last April. The class-day committee consisted of George A. Wolfe, chairman, Regina K. Wallace and Marion Moss.

Alumni of the conservatory will hold their annual reunion at the Boston Art Club this evening. The business meeting with election of officers will precede a dinner after which there will be a program of readings and recitations. Commencement exercises will take place tomorrow.

BOSTON SCRIVENERS
TO HEAR MRS. GILSON

Mrs. Claude U. Gilson, who has just returned from a trip through Mexico and Central America, is to be the guest of honor tonight at the dinner of the Boston Scriveners at the Hotel Bellevue, and will speak informally on "A Woman's View of Mexico." The Scriveners, a new organization of approximately 50 members, including artists, advertising women and newspaper women, meet once a month for dinner. Miss Elizabeth Ellum, publicity director of the Salvation Army, is president; Mrs. Theresa Bond, a commercial artist, with a studio on Commonwealth Avenue, vice-president, and Marjorie Ash, secretary. At the last meeting of the Scriveners they were addressed by Lathrop Stoddard, author.

where the public demanded coal at any cost, Governor Pinchot awarded the miners 10 per cent increase in wages, with the "suggestion" that the operators could absorb this without passing it on to the consumer, but in any case, that there should be no increase of more than 60 cents per ton to the consumer. The operators listened, and charged 90 cents per ton extra.

Now the miners feel that the additional price charged the public has not been fairly divided with them, and as the recurrent conversations between the miners and operators seem to be best conducted in good transportation weather, this committee feels that it is not doing its duty unless it suggests an early filling of coal bins. With filled cellars, New England can view with more equanimity the September coal-mining debates.

LARGE WILLIAMS
CLASS GRADUATESHonorary Degrees Conferred
Upon Seven Men

WILLIAMSTOWN, Mass., June 22 (AP)—Two New England college presidents and an associate justice of the United States Supreme Court were among the eight recipients of honorary degrees at the one hundred and thirty-first annual commencement of Williams College today.

The degree of Doctor of Laws was conferred on Dr. Ernest Martin Hopkins, president of Dartmouth, and Justice Harlan Fiske Stone of the Supreme Court, while Dr. William Allan Nelson, president of Smith College, received the degree of Doctor of Humane Letters.

Others who were honored were: Doctor of Divinity—The Rev. Robert Russell Wicks, Holyoke, Mass.; the Rev. Charles Whitney Gilkey, Chicago.

Doctor of Science—David White, Senior Geologist, United States Geological Survey.

Master of Arts—Benjamin Lord Buckley, principal of Buckley School, New York; Frank Leary Boyd, headmaster of Deerfield School, Deerfield.

A graduating class of 136, the largest in the history of the college, received degrees in course at the commencement exercises. At the alumni luncheon it was announced that gifts aggregating \$254,575 had been received during the year for endowment and other purposes. Of this total, contributions to the Williams War Memorial Endowment fund reached \$136,015.

The class of 1900 was awarded the class cup for the best attendance at reunion, 76 per cent of the class membership having returned.

TRADE ASSOCIATION GROWS
GREENSBORO, N. C., June 20 (Special Correspondence)—With 30 active branch associations and 2500 members, the North Carolina Merchants' Association shows a steady gain in membership, according to the report made by J. Paul Leonard, Statesville, secretary of the association, at a recent meeting here of the directors of the association.

VISION TEST BILL WOULD YIELD
MILLION TO DOCTORS, IS CHARGEMedical Liberty League, in Open Letter to Legislators,
Protests Against Measure Which Is Proposed
by American Medical Association

Henry D. Nunn, general counsel of the Medical Liberty League, Inc., today addressed the following open letter to senators and representatives of the Massachusetts Legislature with respect to a measure proposed by the American Medical Association that every automobile driver must be certified as to vision by a physician to obtain a license to operate his machine:

We desire to give you timely notice that an attempt will likely be made at the next session of the General Court to secure the passage of a bill, the undoubted effect of which would be to increase the aggregate income of the so-called regular physicians of Massachusetts by \$1,000,000 or more annually. Improving business by legislative fiat is less difficult than might be supposed.

This prospective measure, while in effect a scheme to tax every driver of an automobile for the benefit and convenience of licensed physicians and surgeons, will ostensibly be a measure for the protection of the public, in favor of which plausible arguments are made.

It is seriously proposed by the American Medical Association that "Every individual driving a motor vehicle, private, public or commercial, shall be required to present to the motor licensing board in each state a certificate from a reputable physician to the effect that the driver has been duly examined and found to possess normal vision in accordance with certain standards fixed by the ophthalmological section of the American Medical Association."

The "reputable physician" is carefully defined to mean licensed physician. An overwhelming majority of licensed physicians are now members of the A. M. A.

For the issuance of such medical certificate, it is proposed that a fee shall be paid by the driver to the examining physician. Considering the fact that there are over 500,000 motor vehicle drivers in Massachusetts, the plan also calls for the appointment of an indefinite number of boards of review "consisting of two general practitioners or surgeons, and one ophthalmologist" (or eye specialist), who shall constitute a court of last resort for all disputed cases. These boards shall be appointed by the Governor and shall be compensated either by a fee paid by the applicants who may appear before them, or they shall be salaried officers directly connected with the department in each state controlling the granting of motor licenses. Journal of the American Medical Association, June 6, 1925, page 1713. This proposition to lay practically every family in the United States under tribute to the medical profession.

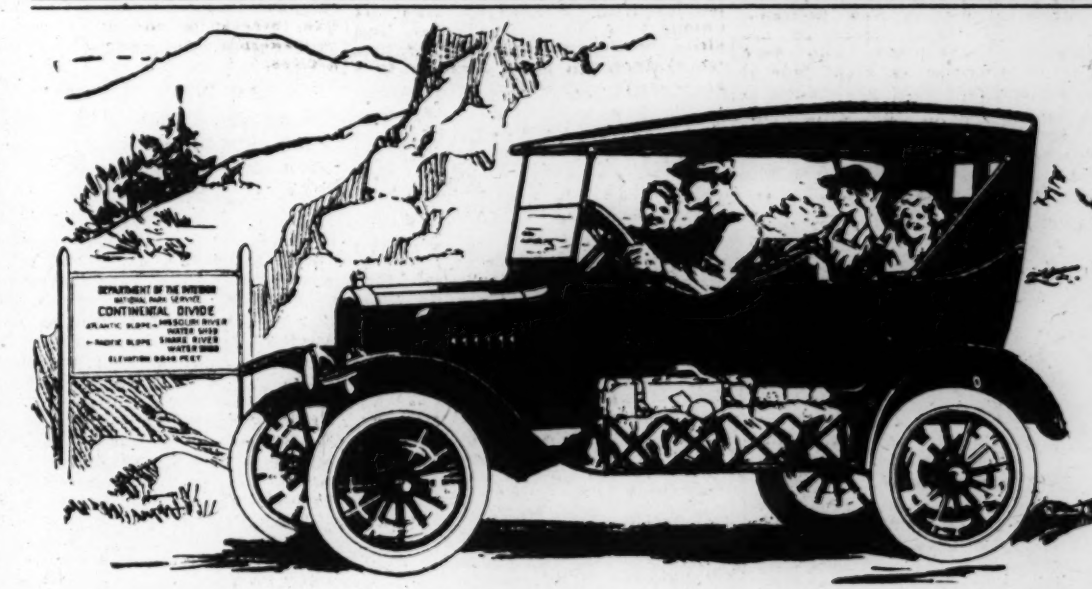
RADIO MORNING WATCH
DEFERRED UNTIL FALL

The "Morning Watch," a popular radio feature inaugurated on April 6 by Station WEEI under the auspices of the Boston Y. M. C. A., and which is now being copied in other cities of the country, has been suspended during the summer but will be resumed on Sept. 23.

More than 1000 letters from all over New England have been received, up to date, commending the "Morning Watch," which is a revival of an old New England custom of having religious services every morning just before the day's work begins. The Boston idea has been taken up in Chicago, Detroit, Cleveland and other cities, and is gaining ground rapidly as a strong radio feature.

BUSINESS MEN PLAN
INDUSTRIAL TOUR

Special from Monitor Bureau
NEW YORK, June 22—Thirty young business executives under the chairmanship of Robert E. Condon, president of the New York Junior Board of Trade and Transportation, representing as many classes of business, commerce and professions, leave next Friday aboard the New York Industrial tour special, via the New York Central, to visit as guests of the respective chambers of commerce, Detroit, Chicago, St. Louis, Kansas City and Tulsa, Okla. They will attend the sixth annual convention of the United States Junior Chamber of Commerce at Tulsa. Mr. Condon is first vice-president.



Vacation Days

More than 8,900 Ford cars from every section of the country visited the Yellowstone National Park during the open season of 93 days in 1924. Here is real evidence that for long tours as well as short trips, the Ford car is a favorite among motorists everywhere.

Ford popularity is based upon small first cost and low operating expense. You can buy a Ford on easy payments and take a real vacation this summer—go with the whole family to the mountains, or seashore; visit the Yosemite Valley, the Grand Canyon, Glacier National Park, the Great Lakes or the Adirondack Mountains. Wherever you drive along the nation's highways, you will find an Authorized Ford Dealer ready to serve you and glad to direct you along the way.

Touring
\$290
Runabout . . . \$260
Coupe . . . 520
Tudor Sedan . . . 560
Fordor Sedan . . . 600
On open cars demonstrable
time and starter are \$35 extra.
All prices f.o.b. Detroit

SEE ANY AUTHORIZED FORD DEALER OR MAIL THIS COUPON

Please tell me how I can secure a Ford Car on easy Payments:

Name
Address
City State
Mail this coupon to **Ford Motor Company**
Detroit

World News in Brief

Washington (AP)—The last of the Shipping Board's war-time housing projects will be disposed of June 30 and July 1 through sale at auction of the properties of that character at Fort mouth, N. H. The buildings include 278 dwellings, one store building, nine dormitories and 20 garages. Of the dwellings, 194 are rented and information received at the board indicates that many of the tenants intend to bid for the houses they occupy.

Harrisburg (AP)—Seeds grown in New Zealand are to be planted at the Mont Alto nursery. The state Department of Forests and Waters has received a small quantity of pine seed from the conservator of forests in New Zealand and these are the ones that will be sown. The seeds were derived from a tree which bears the name "pinus radiata." The plants will be watched carefully to determine what results might be obtained from it in Pennsylvania. In its native country it is said to be a rapid grower and producer of valuable timber.

New York (AP)—More common laborers left the United States than were admitted during the first 10 months of operation of the new 2 per cent quota immigration law, immigration statistics published by the National Industrial Conference Board show.

New York (AP)—A municipal music committee, which is to work nationally to obtain more adequate betterment with the aid of municipal appropriations, is announced by Joseph Lee, president of the Playground and Recreation Association of America.

Washington (AP)—The United States Bureau of Research of the United States Shipping Board announces. The United States on June 1 had 45 per cent of the world's gross tonnage of tankers and 29 per cent of the total number of such ships. Great Britain was second with 36 per cent in lower gross tonnage and 33 per cent of the ships.

Tokyo (AP)—The cost of constructing Tokyo's new subway system will be somewhere in the neighborhood of 187,000,000 yen, according to the plans drawn up by the municipal authorities. There will be about 40 miles of the subway. It is expected that the surveying of routes will be started shortly and actual construction work commenced toward the end of the year or early next spring.

Philadelphia (AP)—Woman political leaders of five states—Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland and New York—will meet June 29, at the country home "West Thorpe," near Charles M. Lea of Devon for a discussion of the outstanding achievements and future plans of women in politics.

Santa Barbara, Calif. (AP)—San Marcos, an eight-year-old, brought what is said to be the "biggest" prize ever paid for a saddle horse in America at auction, when Miss Louise Weber of Los Angeles bid \$15,000 at the disposal sale of the F. W. Mathieson stock at Triunfo. San Marcos is considered one of the finest saddle horses in America.

1200 ROOMS \$4.00 AND UP. 475 ROOMS AT MINIMUM RATE AND \$5.00

Book-Cadillac

DETROIT'S FINEST HOTEL

The Blue Room

An Infinite Variety

At the Book-Cadillac, you select the restaurant to fit your mood. For gay dinner parties or suppers, the brilliant Blue Room with its superb dance floor and orchestra. For formal functions, the gorgeous Venetian Room. For the business luncheon or dinner, the more reserved English Grill. And for men and women in a hurry, the delightful Coffee Shop served by the hotel kitchen.

Every guest room has private bath, circulating ice water, individual bed lights and lighted mirrors. All have full outside exposure.

All air supplied to public rooms is automatically cleansed and cooled ensuring comfort in the warmest weather.

THE BOOK-CADILLAC HOTEL COMPANY
ROY CARRUTHERS, President

WASHINGTON BOULEVARD AT MICHIGAN AVENUE • DETROIT

STATE STUDIES
MOTOR CONTROLGasoline Tax, Traffic Courts,
and Bus Lines Among
Debated Questions

Few problems before the Great and General Court of Massachusetts are attracting more attention and study than that of the motor vehicle. The report of the Joint Special Legislative Committee investigating the control, supervision and regulation of motor vehicles, and the 40 or more bills concerning penalties for driving motor vehicles while under the influence of intoxicants, compulsory liability insurance, speed regulations, motorbus service and the like, indicate the legislative interest centering on the question.

The report of the special committee has attracted the greatest attention and consideration at the hands of the legislators by reason of its thoroughness and comprehensiveness. The findings are still to be considered in several of the legislative committees and later by the General Court.

Motor Traffic Board

The proposed establishment of traffic courts before which all cases relating to the operation of motor vehicles would be brought is to receive careful consideration, as well as the recommendation of the committee that a motor traffic board should be established, the duty of which would be to take charge of the formulation and enforcing of highway regulations such as speed limits in cities, towns and reservations, as well as the limits of loads allowed to be transported over the state highways.

On this subject the committee said: "We feel strongly that conditions warrant the establishment of a separate department to deal with the motor vehicle problem, but we are at an impasse because of the constitutional amendment restricting the number of state departments to those now in operation. It is, however, within the power of the General Court to establish within the Department of Public Works a division or office to have general charge of the entire problem, and we are strongly of the opinion this should be done."

Control of Highways

"We recommend the passage of legislation which will create a traffic board, to consist of the Registrar of Motor Vehicles and the two associate members in the division of highways of the Department of Public Works."

HEAD OF LEADING LONDON STORE
REVIEWS SITUATION IN RUSSIAH. Gordon Selfridge Sees no Business Revival in the
Country Possible, so Long as Communism Remains
—Soviet System Held Undesirable

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, June 10.—"Russia is slowly, but I believe surely, coming around to a realization that no business or economic revival can take place until the unwelcome principles of Communism are dropped and private enterprise given freedom again," says H. Gordon Selfridge, the American head of London's big store which bears his name. Mr. Selfridge has just returned from a trip during which he visited Poland, Germany, Lithuania, Latvia, and Russia.

"I see no opportunity for the development of private business between Russia and the outside world at this time, and probably not for a very long time," said Mr. Selfridge. "Outside of the government, which is being made by government or semi-government agencies, there is little opportunity for America, England, or other countries to sell goods when the people have no money with which to buy and little stock of commodities to exchange."

Returning of Properties

"On the question of returning properties belonging to foreigners to their rightful owners, I believe little may be expected in the near future, although I believe the Soviets will keep their word as to the contracts of this sort which have already been entered into. That does not mean, though, that other successors of the present group of Soviet executives might not disavow their acts and again seize these properties. The Communistic doctrine regards this as perfectly permissible, but I was impressed with the sincerity of the officials with whom I talked on this trip."

"It seems to me that the Russian people are making an honest effort to render workable a system which we know is unworkable in every fundamental. In so far as what they do relates only to Russia we have no right to criticize or to make any complaint. It is the activities of Communism in other countries, taking their cue from Moscow, that we object to."

"I pointed this out to Soviet officials, and they declared they were not in the propaganda business as a government, but that undoubtedly individual Communists were working abroad, knowing that one of the fundamentals of the Communistic creed is that all nations must be brought in if the system is to work."

Recognition by America

"In Russia I found a widespread impression that recognition of the Soviet Government by the United States was only a matter of a few months, but I know that this view is not held by Soviet officials in London. I think the most hopeful sign is the fact that the actual trading and mercantile business of Russia is getting back into the hands of private traders, and the necessary individual incentive is again making itself felt. But the condition of the common people is lamentable. Their clothing was terribly poor and their shoes were not shoes at all, but wrappings of pieces of rough cloth or bits of leather. To us, everything seemed wretchedly destitute."

Mr. Selfridge here took up a copy of a small volume, printed in English and issued under the auspices

ways of the Department of Public Works. Under existing laws, these associate commissioners, together with the Commissioner of Public Works, are charged with the duty of building and maintaining state highways. It seems entirely appropriate that they should assume some degree of control over the use to which these highways should be put after completion. Because of the experience gained in the construction phases of the problem, they should be, and undoubtedly are, well qualified to discharge the additional duties which we propose to place upon them.

"To this board should be given the authority of standardizing signs for highway purposes, the preparation and enforcement of regulations relative to roadside stands; education of the public in highway safety; designation of through ways on which the traveler shall have right of way over those entering other streets; regulation of taxicab stands, and the like. . . . The bill submitted along with this report provides for this change, with the further provision that the Commissioner of Public Works shall cast the deciding vote in case these two are unable to determine an appeal from the Registrar of Motor Vehicles."

On the question of compulsory liability insurance which is still to be acted upon by the Legislature the committee was divided, the majority of the members favoring the establishment of regulations properly safeguarded to protect the public from undue charges.

Tax for Upkeep

The question of a gasoline tax, the proceeds of which shall be devoted to highway construction, is still before the Legislature. The Governor is strongly in favor of the plan and in his inaugural made this emphasis in a statement calling attention to the fact that it is the only method whereby the thousands of motorists from other states shall be compelled to pay their share for the upkeep of the roads. He also brought out the fact that it would levy the tax for highway upkeep upon that group of citizens to whom these same highways are all important.

The question of the operation of motorbuses is also one to be decided, even though the United States Supreme Court in a recent decision said that interstate operating lines of passenger buses could not be forbidden by the states. The legal authorities of the State House, however, have decided that this State can and may define state highway regulations and the imposition of certain other regulations whereby these lines of motorbuses may be operated under some Massachusetts control and also under local town and city supervision.

WESTERN RESERVE
TO TEACH BANKINGHenry P. McIntosh Gives
\$200,000 to University

CLEVELAND, O., June 20 (Special Correspondence)—Trustees of Western Reserve University at its recent commencement accepted a gift from Henry Payne McIntosh of \$200,000 for the establishment of a school of banking and finance. The new foundation is to be known as the Henry Payne McIntosh Department of Banking and Finance.

Mr. McIntosh made the gift having recognized in the city of Cleveland the great need for men and women specially trained in the science of finance to direct the city's constantly growing business and commerce," he said. He wishes the department to become a part of the School of Business Administration, when such a school is established. For the immediate future the work will be conducted as regular courses in Adelphi College, the men's department of liberal arts and sciences of Western Reserve University, and in the evening courses in business administration, both of which are under the direction of the Department of Economics. This department is headed by Prof. Charles C. Arbuthnot and its faculty consists of Associate Professors A. C. James, Russell Welman, and George Julian.

MARITIME PROVINCES
TO HOLD CONFERENCE

Halifax, N. S., June 19 (Special Correspondence)—For the purpose of formulating a national economic policy that will be fair to the maritime provinces as well as be acceptable to Canada at large, representatives of Boards of Trade, Chambers of Commerce, and other non-political organizations from all parts of the three provinces will meet in Moncton, N. B., on July 15. Incidental to the study of the tariff issue, investigation will be made of the immigration problem; railway transportation and other problems of a program that will cover the wide

Fountain Erected in Honor of Women of the Mayflower



Gift of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution Stands Not Far Away From Plymouth Rock. The Canopy Over Which is Seen in the Left Background.

range of the maritime provinces activities.

The main purpose of the conference is to find by unanimous approval some economic medium whereby the maritime provinces may be able to develop their natural resources; central Canada to adequately protect the great manufacturing industries of those provinces, and the western provinces to obtain such relief from tariff burdens as they desire.

TEXTILE WORK
TAUGHT TO BOYSPublic Schools of Sanford,
Me., Train Youth in the
Art of Weaving Cloth

SANFORD, Me., June 22 (Special)—School authorities here believe Sanford to be the only municipality in the United States, aside from New York City, to have in its public schools a complete textile course. Inquiries concerning the system are being constantly received from many states, one of the most recent coming from Berea, Ky., where establishment of such a course among the children of the mountain district is contemplated.

Since the Sanford textile course was established four years ago, it has grown rapidly, both with respect to the equipment and to the number of boys taking it, and it is now considered one of the most important features of the vocational training, under the direction of Leslie W. McKay.

21 Boys Taking Course

There are 21 boys in the textile department, with an average of 16 years, and the progress which they have made since they began the course is said to be remarkable. It is best shown by the work which they are doing on their hand looms, and in one of the rooms of the high school basement, where the lads do their weaving, there are many specimens of their handiwork.

Some are overcoatings, woven from Maine wool, tweeds, herringbone cloth and Scotch crash—yes, and many other sorts of cloth too. All are of original design and some of the figures are exceedingly attractive.

The stuff which the boys weave will stand a lot of wear and tear, and they have filled numerous orders for cloth from men who want suits that will look well and wear well.

Suit for Mr. Upshaw

When William D. Upshaw, Representative of Georgia, was touring the State a couple of years ago in the interests of prohibition, he came to this town, and was presented with a suit made from cloth woven by the Sanford High boys.

The course is particularly valuable to a town like Sanford, which has so many large textile mills, and several of the graduates are now working in these mills, while a few others are in higher textile institutions in the east.

Much valuable assistance has been given the boys by the mill officials. The Sanford Mills comes over to give instruction in textile design, and the one large iron loom which the boys have was presented to the department by these mills. Another is now being constructed for them.

Wooden Hand Looms

Most of the weaving is done on wooden hand looms, of which there are nine or ten, and the way in which the boys follow the intricate designs from a set of figures pinned up before them is a revelation to the uninitiated.

Each of the designs, after being drawn on sheets bearing little squares, is reduced to figures, and then the loom is prepared for the weaving process. Very rarely does a boy make a slip when working out one of the designs on the loom. Of such excellence is the work turned out by the department that some old colonial designs woven by the boys were on exhibition at the Home Industrial Exposition in Boston, and they attracted much attention.

The voters of the town, realizing what an asset this part of their school system is, do not hesitate to make generous appropriations, and with the steady growth of the department more boys will be accommodated from time to time.

HENRY KECK

STAINED GLASS

for Churches and Residences

966 W. Genesee Street
SYRACUSEMemorial to Pilgrim Women
to Be Dedicated at PlymouthGift of Daughters of American Revolution to Be
Formally Presented to State by Mrs. Anthony
Wayne Cook, President-General of Society

PLYMOUTH, Mass., June 22 (Special)—Headed by Mrs. Anthony Wayne Cook, president-general of the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, women from far parts of the United States are to assemble here on Wednesday afternoon for the dedication of the memorial to the Pilgrim women which the National Society, D. A. R., has erected close to the spot where those women made their permanent landing on American soil.

Mrs. George Maynard Minor of Waterford, Conn., former president-general of the society, in whose administration the memorial was undertaken, and chairman of the committee in charge, will conduct the opening exercises, reading a history of the monument and introducing Mrs. Cook, who will present the fountain to the State of Massachusetts, which is to be represented by E. Leroy Sweetser, Commissioner of the Department of Labor and Industries.

There will be greetings from Miss Isabelle Lyman Gordon of Watertown, state agent of the Massachusetts D. A. R., and William T. Eldredge, first selectman of the town of Plymouth. In addition to Mrs. Minor, the committee on the memorial fountain is composed of Mrs. Lyman E. Holden of Brattleboro, Vt., vice-chairman, and Mrs. Charles C. Abbott of Keene, N. H., secretary.

McKim, Mead & White of New York, the architects, and C. P. Jennewein of New York, sculptor of the figure of the Pilgrim woman which adorns the shaft. All but this figure, which is of Knoxville marble, is made of Deer Island granite. Rising from a large basin is a graceful column, which supports a bowl into which the water rises, and finally falls into the lower pool. On one side of the shaft is a full list of the names of the Mayflower women and beneath them is the inscription: "They brought up their families in sturdy virtue and a living faith in God which Nations perish."

On the rim of the lower pool into

COHOES CITY HOUSING
PLAN NEARING GOALPark Playgrounds a Feature
in \$100,000 Project

COHOES, N. Y., June 22 (Special)—Daniel J. Cosgro, Mayor, has announced that 20 houses built by the city of Cohoes at a cost of \$100,000 to relieve the housing shortage will be ready for occupancy early in July. There will also be additional developments on the 30-acre plot on which the dwellings stand. The national Department of Commerce has asked the Mayor for a full report, as the experiment of this city is being generally watched.

Cost of the majority of the houses averages from \$3500 to \$4000 and the city paid about \$13,000 for the land. It is being divided into streets with a park playground every two square blocks. Tennis courts, space for sandpiles for children, and open-air basketball courts will be features.

In a statement concerning construction of the dwellings, Mr. Cosgro said: "We have been told that home building was a job outside the city's province. But we looked upon it as in the light of work coming under special police license. We were confronted with a serious housing shortage and went ahead to find a way out. I believe we found it and when everything is over I think we'll discover that it cost the taxpayer nothing. We are providing homes for families who were crowded together, and at the same time are expanding the city."

WOOD GLASS COMPANY

Doors	S. Get	T. Glass
Paints and	E. Prices	O. Auto
Varnishes	E. Prices	O. Glass
Sash	K. Mirrors	

126-127 James St., Syracuse, N. Y.

M. J. VINCE & SONS

COAL CORPORATION

Successors to

Fred R. Peck Coal Co.

Gridley Bldg.
D. L. W. Scranton Coal, Syracuse, N. Y.BIRDS PROVED
FARM ASSETSGuarding of Crops Against
Insect Pests Verified in
Massachusetts

Farming could not be successfully carried on as it is today were it not for the assistance of the insect-eating birds, according to a statement issued by the American Humane Education Society.

"The farmer," it said further, "who sees birds eating his cherries may not consider the crops they save by destroying insects, nor remember that it is not in the summer only but in the winter also that the birds are working for him."

To determine accurately the birds which are of greatest value to agriculture the Massachusetts Department of Agriculture made a detailed investigation of the diet of 26,000 birds. It reached this conclusion:

"An especially good friend of the farmer, who should protect them in every possible way, are the following birds: Phoebe, kingbird, catbird, swallow, brown thrasher, rose-breasted grosbeak, house wren, vireo, cuckoo, oriole, the various native sparrows, warblers, eastern lark, song sparrow, meadow lark, and the crow."

Declared Farmers' Friends

The crow, crow blackbird and cedar bird do more harm than good. The redhead and sapsucker woodpeckers may be injurious or beneficial, according to circumstances, but all the rest of the woodpeckers are very helpful. Only three kinds of birds are to be ignored or destroyed: the charges against them, the goshawk, Cooper's hawk and the sharp-shinned hawk, while all the rest are very helpful to the farmer and fruit-grower.

The American Humane Education Society, in its report, adds:

Labor saving inventions are the order of the day, and farmers spend large sums of money in procuring instruments to help in their work, but many of them ignore or destroy their most valuable assistants. Those who have made a study of the subject tell us that without the birds no farming could be carried on. Every year one-tenth of all the products of agriculture is destroyed by insects. It is said that there are over 100,000 kinds of insects in the United States, the majority of which are injurious, and that one insect-eating bird destroys 2400 insects in a year. Many believe that if the birds had been allowed to multiply instead of being exterminated, the farmer would not need to spend thousands of dollars every year for insect sprays.

Economic Value of Birds

Frank M. Chapman says that the economic value of birds to man lies in their service as scavengers, in preventing the undue increase of insects, in devouring small rodents, in destroying seeds of harmful plants and in acting as scavengers. Insect exterminators estimate that insects cause an annual loss of \$800,000,000 to \$900,000,000 to the agricultural interests of the United States.

If we were deprived of the services of birds the earth would become uninhabitable. The chickadee, nuthatch, woodpecker, and other birds are searching in the tree trunks and along the fence for the eggs and buried larvae of insects, which, if not destroyed, hatch out millions of flying and crawling creatures that would destroy the garden, orchard and field. Some farmers are beginning to appreciate the value of birds as insect destroyers and understand the necessity for active measures to insure their protection.

Our cows and horses eat our grain throughout the year and it would be strange, indeed, if we were unwilling to spare the small quantity which the birds take during a few weeks when they nest the rest of the year as unpaid day laborers in our farms and gardens, freeing us from pests which threaten to destroy all our profits.

SCOTTISH GUIDE

TO TRAIN SCOUTS

Girls at Marion Camp Will
Use Tabor Buildings

Miss Winifred Lander of Lesmahagow, Scotland, division commissioner of the Girl Guides of Scotland, arrived here today from Liverpool on the Cunard Line steamer Lancastria to assist Mrs. James J. Storror as a volunteer at the Girl Sea Scout camp at Marion, Mass., for the summer months. Mrs. Storror is the summer months. Mrs. Storror is the summer months. Mrs. Storror is the summer months.

AIR MAIL SERVICE

STARTED IN CHINA

SHANGHAI, May 16 (Special Correspondence)—The unsettled conditions in Honan Province have necessitated the inception of an air mail service between Chengchow and Loyang, according to information received here. No trains except for military purposes have been run for months. In several places the tracks are said to have been torn up and bridges destroyed.

Considerable agitation is being made to extend the air mail service through other sections of China as a means of giving the country safe conveyance of merchandise and passengers, as well as mail.

P. R. QUINLAN

FLORIST

Stores, 430 S. Warren St., Syracuse, N. Y., and Hotel Syracuse

Greenhouses, Onondaga Valley

Flowers Telegraphed Any Place

Hildreth-Humbert Co., Inc.

FURNITURE and RUGS

114-124 North Salina Street

SYRACUSE, N. Y.

Phone 2-0916

WHY shovel coal and carry out ashes when you can have clean, even heat with a

Safe Calorol

Automatic Oil Burner for your home. Passed by the National Board of Fire Underwriters.

BOYSEN BROS. CO.

524 N. Salina St., Syracuse, N. Y.

Phone 2-1661

ENGRAVED WEDDING ANNOUNCEMENTS and CALLING CARDS

LATE STYLES

CHAMBERLIN

Commercial Stationer

113 W. Fayette Street

SYRACUSE, N. Y.

row, who met Miss Lander at the dock, said that the Scouts would have the use of this summer of the Tabor Academy buildings and grounds at Marion and the 80-foot schooner Tabor Boy. The month of July will be given over to girl Scout leaders and August to all members of the Girl Sea Scouts. Members of the United States coast guard crew of the Gunnet Life Saving Station will assist at the camp in teaching sea scouting.

About the Lancastria were 69 cabin and 55 third-class passengers. The vessel also brought 350 tons of cargo. It will remain here several days and sail for New York to depart on July 1 for a tourist cruise to the Mediterranean, Denmark, Norway and Sweden. This is said to be the first time that there has been a combined tourist cruise to both of these regions.

The Rev. E. O. Jago, pastor of the American Church of the Holy Sepulchre and Missionary Alliance at Jerusalem for the last 20 years, arrived for his third furlough.

CHILDREN GIVE
FILM OPINIONSEnglish School Pupils Discuss
Freely Attitude Toward
Motion Pictures

LONDON, June 5 (Special Correspondence)—The opinions upon the cinema of nearly 200 school children between the ages of 12 and 13, living in a thickly populated industrial area, have recently been obtained, and the results collated with a view to forming a general estimate as to the effects upon children of that age of attendance at the ordinary local motion picture shows. The opinions were obtained by setting the children in several schools, had the selected area to write compositions discussing freely their attitude to the pictures and naming their favorite films.

The first remarkable feature of the essays was the enthusiasm with which the children had entered upon the task of writing their experiences. The quantity of matter turned out was much more than is usually written by children in ordinary composition exercises, and they displayed a delight and zest which showed how the picture shows succeed in arousing lively interest and acuteness of observation.

The most popular pictures by far were the adventure and comic types. Daring deeds and hairbreadth escapes such as are denoted by the titles, "Prairie Tales," "Hurricane Hunch" and "The Sky Ranger," found first place in most of the essays. Another popular type was the sentimental and domestic story. Almost every child mentioned the news pictures ("The Topical Budget" or "The World's Gazette"). These had evidently excited attention but they had not the same attraction as the adventurous and funny pictures.

An outstanding moral which the educator can draw from the investigation is the need for harnessing this powerful interest in the service of education. It has been discovered as the result of an investigation conducted by Dr. Kimmins that 92 per cent of English children are regular visitors to the picture shows.

Write for Full Information About

FORD CITY

AS A SPECULATIVE INVESTMENT

The largest development in the Muscle Shoals district. Apply

MORGAN W. WICKERSHAM

829 15th St., Washington, D. C.

Washington College of Music

C. E. CHRISTIAN, Violin

WELDON CARTER, Piano

H. R. ROBERTS, Voice

714 17th Street Franklin 4491

Washington, D. C. Year Book Mailed

The Sampler Inn

22 Main Avenue, Ocean Grove, N. J.

will open its rooms for the sixth season on May 20. The dining room has 2000 BEDS and 6000 BATHS; the OCEAN (one and one-half blocks away) has 1000 BEDS and 600 BATHS; the RESTAURANT (three blocks away) has 1000 BEDS and 600 BATHS.

Branch Cafeteria: 721 11th St., N. W., Washington, D. C.

"We Grow Cause We Know"

Commercial Printing Color Work

Columbian Printing Co., Inc.

819 14th St., N. W., Washington, D. C.

Thompson's Dairy

HIGH QUALITY DAIRY PRODUCTS

2815 11th St., N. W., Washington, D. C.

Phone North 5997

Betty Kay

1110 F STREET N.W.

WASHINGTON, D. C.

Where they know how to fit corsets.

MORRISON'S

1109 F ST. N.W., WASHINGTON, D.C.

Topping!

Are these alluring spots hats for fashioning dress for both player and spectator.

The Amber

Shown in White Kid, Black Kid and Patent Leather. \$8.50

Ideal Footwear for Summer, giving a perfect grace of line, elegance and beauty to the foot as well as enduring comfort.

Service and Comfort Assured

MOROCCO RICH
IN PHOSPHATESExistence of Kourigha Deposit Not Even Suspected
as Late as 1915

TANGIER, May 30 (Special Correspondence)—The extraordinary development which has taken place in connection with the production of phosphate reads like a fairy tale. In 1915 its presence was not even suspected at Kourigha, the district from which it is now mostly obtained. In fact, on the preliminary maps of the railway surveys to obtain data as to the economic resources of the country was summarized as being a plain covered with a weed called fennel. And yet, beneath the surface there lay the most fabulous riches, which, according to a high French official, will last for a thousand years, even if six times as much is exported as at present.

The exports of phosphates from the French Zone in Morocco in 1924 amounted to 436,340 tons, the principal countries of destination being France 113,476 tons, Spain 108,544 tons, Holland 77,875 tons, Denmark 33,108 tons, United Kingdom 30,228 tons, Czechoslovakia 14,175 tons, and Belgium 11,315 tons. It was only about four years ago that the export of phosphate from Morocco began. The quantities shipped from the start have been as follows: 1921, 6381 tons; 1922, 75,226 tons; 1923, 190,860 tons, and 1924, 436,340 tons.

But the prospecting for and exploiting of the phosphate deposits in Morocco would never have arrived at the present promising condition had the individual been left to his own resources; it needed the large vision, and the combined effort of the whole. It was a wise policy of the Government, therefore, to amalgamate the claims, and create a monopoly. To this end the prospecting was carried out by a special department, known as the Office Cherifien des Phosphates, which issues annual reports as to its activities.

In time, Kourigha was joined with Casablanca by a railway, and on arrival the phosphate is deposited in a silo to await shipment. The loading is carried out by mechanical means, vessels lying beside a specially constructed quay on the breakwater near the silo.

An important phosphate deposit in North Africa is worked by the Gafsa Company in Tunisia, but the Moroccan phosphate has the advantage of being much richer.

ONTARIO'S GASOLINE TAX

TORONTO, Ont., June 20 (Special Correspondence)—It is estimated that approximately \$1,800,000 will be the annual provincial revenue derived from the 3-cent per gallon gasoline tax now in force in Ontario. For the first 20 days, May 11 to 30, over \$125,000 have already been collected, with further returns yet to come in. The returns have exceeded by a considerable percentage the estimate of the department for the first month's receipts, the calculation being that about \$95,000 would be collected.

Walk-Over Shoes

For Men and Women

WOLF'S

WALK-OVER SHOP

929 F Street Washington, D. C.

3% On Savings 4% On Special Deposits

Plus

SHARE IN PROFITS

CENTRAL SAVINGS BANK

LADY ASTOR ASKS PRIME MINISTER TO FIGHT LIQUOR

(Continued from Page 1)

two speakers, Mrs. Katherine Jomini and Mrs. Angelica Sig, who told of the opening of temperance hotels, restaurants and general assembly rooms for recreation and factory canteens.

Mrs. Anna Trelease of Norway, Miss Rathou of Sweden and Mrs. Maelo of Estonia described the work in their countries.

A "Cleaner World"

Boys and girls of 50 countries, European, Asiatic, and American, are enrolled in the cause of a cleaner world in the Loyal Temperance Legion, the junior branch of the world organization, according to reports from Miss Mary B. Erwin of Evanston, Ill., superintendent of the World and United States Loyal Temperance Legion. They are working according to Miss Gordon's "missionary pledge," written for the children of the United States: "I pledge my prayers, my zeal, my helping hand for boys and girls of every land, and with their older sisters in the young women's branch, of which Mrs. Oswald Carver of London is chairman, they are forming a mighty army of young recruits to strengthen the numbers of the main organization."

A "youth movement" of the finest sort, these young people have been writing individual letters back and forth across the world, weaving those invisible threads of international relationships upon which future world peace must rest, and 1925, which was inaugurated as "youth's year" in the United States by the National Young Woman's Christian Temperance Union sees special recognition given to the movement throughout the world. In the hall, helping as ushers and pages, even on the platform, some of these boys and girls are proving in the convention that the prohibition movement is not a thing of the moment, but that it is built into the future with the young hands waiting to pick up the torch which was lighted by a few home women in Ohio and Pennsylvania half a century ago.

Special Drive in School

Because the temperance instruction given in the public schools of the United States has resulted in hundreds and hundreds of adult prohibition votes a special drive is being made through the world organization to reach school boys and girls with such information as will make them oppose alcohol during the years to come.

Temperance instruction is being given to 22,000,000 children in the United States and to a growing extent in the schools of Great Britain, Canada, France, Italy, Holland, Denmark, Belgium, Switzerland, Austria, Hungary, Germany, Sweden, Finland, Australia, New Zealand, South Africa, Mexico, China, and Japan.

The aims of the Loyal Temperance Legion department, states by Miss Erwin, are "by a regular course of study to make boys and girls intelligent abstainers, to develop by organization an army of disciplined temperance workers and givers, and to identify by participation in money-raising activities and conventional our youthful adherents with the present and future interests of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union."

A Million Guards for America

More than 3000 children in Australia, 1000 in Ceylon, 1500 in China, 2400 in South Africa, more than 4000 in Canada—these are some of the children's groups already enlisted in a total membership of 500,000, according to the report, and in the United States Miss Gordon has asked for 1,000,000 children to carry on the work for the future. "National Prohibition Guards" is the patriotic title applied to the young crusaders of today in the United States and responses from various parts of the country lead the women to expect that by the close of the year the goal of 1,000,000 will be met. This year in the United States 180,000 children have written essays on alcohol and narcotics and more than 5000 have made temperance posters.

All over the world the plan of giving young people something definite to do is being carried out, whether the deed is carrying flowers to social shut-ins, putting on temperance programs, conducting temperance oratorical medal contests, making scrapbooks for those in the army and navy hospitals, distributing temperance literature, raising money for the Anna A. Gordon mission fund, for relief work or community activities, or participating in the educational campaign against narcotics and alcohol.

Japan has set a high goal in its children's campaign, seeking the enrollment of 10,000,000 children. The 25,000 schools of the country are being circularized with cases each containing a copy of the W. C. T. U. prohibition law, of the law prohibiting smoking by boys and girls under 18 years old, a poster giving temperance instruction and a pamphlet called "The Story of Tobacco." This is only part of Japan's 10-year campaign toward which the Government has made a gift and which includes

A New Development of Public Education



MISS ELIZABETH OWENS MIDDLETON
World's Superintendent of Scientific Temperance Instruction in Public Schools and Colleges.

prohibition lectures, prohibition and purity posters.

Bible Temperance Teaching

The fact that Bible temperance teaching is an essential factor in religious education is recognized in the exhibit of the Sunday school department, whose superintendent, Mrs. Stella Blanchard Irvine of Riverside, Calif., has sent a report. Fifteen countries have national superintendents co-operating with Mrs. Irvine, and in the other countries temperance education is being given in the Sunday schools with a regular Sunday set aside for it in the lessons prepared for each quarter. Pledge signing, citizenship training and petitions bearing the names of thousands of youthful signers asking their governments for temperance legislation are among the main objectives of the department.

Hundreds of thousands of travelers are being aided annually by the W. C. T. U. in many lands, but the work is still far from satisfactory organized, according to the report of Mrs. Sara Detwiler of Kitchener, Ont., superintendent of the department. Australia is the latest country to add travelers' aid work to its W. C. T. U. program. Finland, which carried on the work previous to 1915, hopes to re-establish it. Canada has developed a number of independent travelers' aid organizations along lines started by the W. C. T. U., but the number aided by the society since the last world convention is 150,000, in addition to thousands who have been aided by the independent work which reaches out in the rural districts to prospective travelers. Mrs. Detwiler said:

It is the linking of the rural communities with the cities and the quiet education which renders this work so effective as a preventive measure. The United States is more thoroughly organized for this work than any other country, but even there the National Travelers' Aid Directory, issued in January, 1923, shows more than 1500 places which the National Association of Travelers' Aid Societies considers important but which are without this work. Many of the countries have no organized rural effort and it is our task to spread this work.

Temperance Educational Program

Systematic temperance instruction is being made a part of the compulsory education program in many countries, the Woman's Christian Temperance Union is giving prizes for the best temperance essays and posters by students, and students are taking a stand against alcohol at their own festivities, according to the report of Mrs. Elizabeth Owens Middleton of Kansas City, Mo., world superintendent of the department of scientific temperance instruction in public schools and colleges. A Vienna has a temperance teacher to visit all schools, free public addresses have been given at the University of Vienna and courses of instruction have been started for teachers and for students in industrial schools. Normal school conferences to prepare teachers to give temperance instruction have been held in Belgium, and in Bulgaria the Woman's Christian Temperance Union is

The Mode
for the correct things in
MEN'S WEAR
11th and F Sts., Washington, D. C.

E. T. GOODMAN
Specialist in Meats
Arcade Market, 14th and Park Road
WASHINGTON, D. C.
QUALITY SERVICE

Hahn
SHOES
Six Stores in
WASHINGTON
BALTIMORE

BOUNDARY RIGHT ISSUES DEMAND HIGH PERSONNEL

(Continued from Page 1)

Commission, that both the Federal Administration at Washington and the Dominion Prime Minister should take steps to raise the status of the commission. Instead of appointing defeated party candidates, as seems to have been the practice, it is maintained the commissioners should be men who are more likely to command the confidence of the general public in dealing with delicate adjustments between Canadian and United States national interests. The name of Charles E. Hughes has been mentioned as the caliber of man required.

The Grand Falls power project on the St. John River, in New Brunswick, is an illuminating example of the interlocking of national interests between the United States and Canada, not only along the boundary line, but in the territory adjacent. The source of the St. John River is in the State of Maine. As it flows east it becomes a boundary water, dividing Maine from New Brunswick. Three miles above the proposed power site at Grand Falls, it flows across the boundary into New Brunswick, and for the rest of the way to the Bay of Fundy the river is entirely within Canadian territory.

There is an enormous variation in the size of the stream between the spring and autumn months. The minimum flow is small, about 700 feet per second, but in the spring it rises to 100,000 feet per second. Before there can be an economical power development, it is necessary to regulate this flow. The plan of the New Brunswick Electric Power Commission is to impound the water for 30 miles back from the power site at Grand Falls. As the river becomes a boundary water three miles above the site, the river bank on one side for 27 miles of this regulated level will be United States territory.

Increase in Land Values

At the point where the stream flows across the boundary line, that is, three miles above the Grand Falls dam, the regulated level will give the river a depth of 16 feet. Under freshet conditions the depth is 20 feet. The flooded area on both sides of the river is permanently regulated at 16 feet and it is under freshet conditions every spring. The land which is thus subject to annual flooding has been a source of economic value for agricultural purposes. In any case, the riparian rights on both banks were acquired by the International Paper Company several years ago, and recently sold to the New Brunswick Power Commission.

Counsel for the American Department of State argued before the International Joint Commission that the United States had a national interest in the property. The flooded lands were a source of economic value for agricultural purposes. In any case, the riparian rights on both banks were acquired by the International Paper Company several years ago, and recently sold to the New Brunswick Power Commission. Counsel for the American Department of State argued before the International Joint Commission that the United States had a national interest in the property. The flooded lands were a source of economic value for agricultural purposes. In any case, the riparian rights on both banks were acquired by the International Paper Company several years ago, and recently sold to the New Brunswick Power Commission.

COLGATE CONFERS HONORARY DEGREES

HAMILTON, N. Y., June 22 (AP)—Colgate University awarded 148 degrees at the annual commencement exercises here. Honorary degrees were awarded as follows: Doctor of Laws—Owen D. Young of Schenectady; the Rev. Dr. Raymond B. Fostick of New York, commencement speaker. Doctor of Sciences—Prof. Harry E. Collins of the University of Pennsylvania; Colgate '93; Prof. George R. Rorback of Harvard; Colgate '93. Doctor of Divinity—The Rev. Charles Gilkey of Springfield, Mass.; the Rev. William B. Steele of Peking, China, Colgate '34.

NEW CHICAGO LAKE SERVICE

Special from Monitor Bureau
CHICAGO, Ill., June 22—A new lake service for Chicago, Mackinac Island and Detroit has been opened by the Detroit and Cleveland Navigation Company. The two fast-steamers have accommodations for 700 passengers each.

CANTILEVERS FOR COMFORT LOVERS

Cantilever Shoe
Second Floor, 1519 F Street, N. W.
WASHINGTON, D. C.
J. E. DOUGLASS
THOMAS L. PHILLIPS
REAL ESTATE
LOANS—BUILDERS—INSURANCE
DOUGLASS
PHILLIPS
1514 K ST., N. W., WASHINGTON, D. C.
Special Attention to Out of Town Clients

Edw. L. Kneessi
Luggage and Leather Goods
Formerly Manager
K. Kneessi & Sons
Now Located at
409 7th St., N. W.
Washington, D. C.
REPAIRING

Permanent Waving

By all means have a permanent wave made at our shop. We use the
EUGENE METHOD
No kinks or dryness, but leaves the hair soft and glossy with loose natural wave.
ALL THE NEWEST MODES IN HAIR BOBBING
By Robert, formerly at Gustaves
Shampooing—Manicuring
THE APPROVED
MARINELLO SHOP
523 11th Street N. W.
Washington, D. C. Franklin 5592

Blankets, Curtains, Portieres, and Rugs

Our Specialty
Main Office and Plant 715-731 Lament St.
Branches
Arcade Bldg., 14th St. and Park Road
3219 Mt. Pleasant St., N. W.
18th and Columbia Road, N. W.
Washington, D. C. Col. 9811-9813-9815

The Little Cold Water Girl Fountain



MEMORIAL TO FRANCES E. WILLARD
Unveiled First at World's Columbian Exposition at Chicago, and Replicas Have Since Been Erected in Portland, Me., and London, Eng.

WATERGIRL FOUNTAIN OFFERS COOL DRINK

London and Portland, Me., Have Copies of Statue

Thousands of children in many lands have helped to make the "Little Cold Water Girl Fountain" a genuine symbol of international good will. This winsome figure holding a bowl of water for the refreshment of man and beast is to be seen in Chicago, Portland, Me., and London.

Miss Anna A. Gordon, president of the World's Woman's Christian Temperance Union, told the story of the three fountains to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor, recalling the period, over 30 years ago, when funds were being raised for the first one, which stands in Lincoln Park, Chicago. She said:

Thousands and thousands of children in all parts of the world contributed dimes for the fountain, designed as a memorial to Frances E. Willard, the founder of the World's Union. We limited contributions to 10 cents, so that a great many children could take part. The fountain became a rallying center for children in the world's temperance movement. The first Little Cold Water Girl Fountain was unveiled at the time of the World's Columbian Exposition in Chicago. An exhibit in the W. C. T. U. booth at the fair showed an American flag made up of great numbers of red, white and blue cards signed by the children who had contributed to the fountain.

A copy of the statue was made in 1897 and unveiled in Temple Gardens, London, as a memorial to Lady Henry Somerset, former president of the World's Union. It stands in a

Miss L. Crieveall Miss L. Van Oordel

PUBLIC STENOGRAPHIC SERVICE
Phone 426 Bond Building
Main 9473 Washington, D. C.

Antiques—Reproductions
Furniture, Jewelry, Mirrors, Curios, Old China, Art Objects, Fireplaces and other bric-a-brac.
A. F. ARNOLD
1529 G St., N. W., WASHINGTON, D. C.

Many New Summer Models in Madelon Dresses

Cool Crepes, Embroidered Laces
Fresh arrivals continuously in these famous frocks bought cooperatively by forty of the country's largest stores. Always one price.
\$39.50
Jelleff's
1216 F St. N. W., Washington, D. C.

Bridal Gifts

of lasting remembrance

SCORES of interesting articles, delightfully ranging in assortment and conveniently varied in prices. Gifts that are long remembered.

Dulin & Martin Co.
1215-17 F Street N. W.
and 1214-18 G Street N. W.
WASHINGTON, D. C.

The New "Lido" Scarf of Creamy Net and Lace

One of the Newest Neckwear Fashions

\$2.95 Ea.

—Wherever fashionable women gather this Summer one sees these new "Lido" scarfs, made of cream colored net, trimmed with cream lace or deep pleating of net. Here, at Kann's you will find these newest and loveliest of scarfs, and at the most reasonable price mentioned above. Many other styles of scarfs specially priced.
Kann's—Street Floor
Penn. Avenue at 8th
Kann's
Washington, D. C.

ANTWERP TO BENEFIT BY PACT FOR REGULATION OF SCHELDT

Larger Share of Traffic With German Hinterland and Ruhr District Likely to Go Through Belgian Port —Hamburg's Trade May Be Affected

BERLIN, June 5 (Special Correspondence)—The new agreement signed between Belgium and Holland with regard to the improvement of navigability of the Scheldt and the construction of new canals has aroused great interest in Germany. It is pointed out that this Belgian-Dutch arrangement will seriously affect Germany's interests also. Hamburg in particular feels that once the proposed new canals are built, its trade cannot fail to suffer, as these canals will inevitably mean that Antwerp will get an even larger share of the traffic with the German hinterland and the Ruhr district than it does at present.

The Belgian port of Antwerp is geographically at a great disadvantage as regards the Scheldt traffic, inasmuch as all the estuaries of the Scheldt pass through Dutch territory. Belgium has clearly more to gain than Holland by the development of the navigational facilities of the estuary as the main stream of traffic via the Scheldt reaches the sea at Antwerp. While the freedom of the Scheldt for international shipping is laid down in the Treaty of 1839, it is also clear that this freedom has not much practical value unless the channel be permanently kept in good order by the riparian states for the use of shipping.

Administration of Scheldt

The Belgian authorities besides asking Holland for guarantees on this point also desired to obtain from Holland the right to build on Dutch territory two important canals, the one going via Limburg between Antwerp and the Ruhr and the other joining up Dordrecht at the junction of the Meuse and Rhine with Antwerp.

Under the arrangement now definitely arrived at between Belgium and Holland, Holland undertakes to keep the Scheldt free from shallows that might impede navigation, each state being responsible for the dredging and other costs incurred in keeping the channels in good order within its own territory. This of course means that Holland will have to do the lion's share of the work. Should improvements or new works become necessary, Belgium and the Netherlands agree to come to an understanding as to the matter of costs beforehand. It is further stipulated that the administration of the Scheldt is to be placed in the hands of a Belgian-Dutch commission, knotty points of dispute being referred for settlement to a court of arbitration.

Freedom for Shipping

In accordance with Belgian wishes, a similar arrangement has been made with regard to the canal between Ghent and Terneuzen, as in the case of the Scheldt. Holland also promises to contribute financially toward the building of the canal from Antwerp to Ruhrort, as also toward the construction of the canal between Antwerp and Moerdijk. The regulation of the Meuse is also contemplated.

Among the regulations laid down for the navigation of the Scheldt, emphasis is laid upon freedom for all commercial shipping. Equality of treatment is guaranteed to the goods and the flags of all nations, and it is promised that the dues for pilotage, etc., shall be kept within reasonable limits. It is noteworthy that the plan of freedom for shipping is to hold good, even in case of war. Belgium and Holland have also given guarantees to raise no obstacles of any kind that will hamper shipping trading with the lower Scheldt. Confiscation of ships is declared unjustifiable under all circumstances, not even the judgment of a court making an exception to this rule.

GEORGIA ENGINEERS ON TOUR

RALEIGH, N. C., June 20 (Special Correspondence)—Georgia's four chief engineers of her State Highway Commission were recently in this State inspecting the organization, construction and maintenance work of the North Carolina Highway Commission. The party, composed of W. R. Neal, state highway engineer; S. R. Slack, bridge engineer; R. E. Adams, office engineer, and C. L. Rhodes, construction engineer, conferred with numerous highway officials in the State and visited the cities of Charlotte, Raleigh, Asheville and Murphy.

Ladies' Buckram and Wire Hat Frames

Hat Trimmings in Flowers and Feathers
Remaking of All Kinds of Ladies' Hats
Ladies' Capital Hat Shop
808-1115 St. N. W.
WASHINGTON, D. C.

Let me show you while in New York

frequent trips made to buy special orders of
LADIES' & MISSES' COWNS
Stock of ladies' and misses' gowns in the latest styles always on hand at my apartment. Moderate prices. Open 10 a. m. to 8 p. m. Evening appointments arranged.
HENDERSON
Apartment 606, 1726 M St., N. W.
Phone Franklin 5880 Washington, D. C.

Ruth's Inc.

Dry Cleaners and Dyers
3170 Mt. Pleasant St., Washington, D. C.
Telephone CO. 3508

The Young Men's Shop

WEARING APPAREL
1319-1321 F Street
WASHINGTON, D. C.

Kroydon Golf Clubs

Exceptional Clubs Made to Meet the Requirements of Most Critical Players—
Every model is worked out scientifically and in accordance with accepted conservative standards; and in the main different patterns, there is ample variation to meet the requirements of every player, for every stroke.
After you've had one in your hand you'll appreciate the difference
The Supreme, Driver Brassie Spoon, \$10 and \$12. Driving Iron, Model H-8, and \$7.50. Midiron, Model J-8, \$6 and \$7.50. Mashie Iron, \$6 and \$7.50. Mashie Niblick, \$6 and \$7.50. Putter, \$6 and \$7.50.
Sporting Goods Section, Second Floor

Woodward & Lothrop

10th, 11th, F and G Street, WASHINGTON, D. C.

LANSBURGH & BRO.

7th to 8th to E, Washington
Summer Home Comfort
Is a Matter of Proper Furnishings—
Here's All You Need:
Luxurious Couch Hammocks, Porch Furniture, Awnings, Swings—all the requisites of coolness and ease.
FOURTH FLOOR

P.B. SPORTS SHOP for WOMEN

Cool Washable Silk Frocks for Summer—in styles as individual as the women who make the P. B. Sports Shop their shopping rendezvous.

Parker-Bridget Co.

Washington, D. C.

LATCH STRING
Is out for you for LUNCHEON and DINNER
Paramount Consideration. Cleanliness and Service.
613 18th St., N. W., Between F and G
WASHINGTON, D. C.

HUDSON-ESSEX

World's Largest Selling 6-Cylinder Cars



Lambert-Hudson Motors Co.
Sole Distributor Service Station
1100 Conn. Ave., N. W., 632 Mass. Ave., N. W.
WASHINGTON, D. C.

TELEPHONE COST RISE DISPUTED

Witness for Protecting Cities Tells of Lowered Commodity Prices

Samuel H. Mildram, consulting expert in the establishment of telephone plants and their operation, and employed by the city of Boston and the other cities and towns of the State which are protesting against rate increases sought by the New England Telephone & Telegraph Company, took exception at the hearing today to the testimony offered by Matt B. Jones, president of the company, in which the latter gave reasons for the increased revenue.

Mr. Mildram said that Mr. Jones, in his direct testimony, some months ago, had given as one of the chief reasons for the necessity of the advanced rates the fact that the company for more money to build much-needed new plants. The company president, Mr. Mildram said, had stated that the prices for new plant construction were constantly increasing.

Benefit of Contract
Mr. Mildram questioned this, stating that copper, for example, is steadily coming down in price. He declared that he doubted whether the contract of the telephone company with the Western Electric Company would give the New England Company the price of the copper at the lower prices which it desired to purchase aerial cables.

Charles S. Pierce, general counsel and vice-president of the telephone company, interjected the remark: "Let the contract speak for itself, Mr. Mildram."

Mr. Mildram, however, continued his argument, and Mr. Pierce objected to the commissioners, saying the witness should stop when objections were raised to his statements.

E. Mark Sullivan, chief counsel for the protesting municipalities, insisted that the witness was answering his questions and should be allowed to continue.

Mr. Mildram made it clear that he believed that the contract was such that despite the lowering of copper prices, the telephone company could, under the contract, go into the open market for its supplies but that it must pay the Western Electric what it asked. This he did despite Mr. Pierce's objections.

Price Increases Cited
He added that although the actual cost of most classes of plant had not increased to any great extent in the last few years, in a few cases there had been marked increases and that also the building of plant was "away beyond the reasonable expectation of the growth of the company's business."

Mr. Mildram submitted an exhibit showing the actual cost for common battery equipment upon a per line basis during 1923 was \$106.39 and in 1924, \$117.53, whereas the average book cost was only \$84.53, and the average cost upon a present day reproduction basis, \$73.05.

The pole line account furnished another example of this, said the witness. The cost per mile of the 25 or 40 poles was \$4715 for construction in 1923 and \$4212 for 1924, whereas the average cost upon a present day reproduction basis was only \$1400.

Returning to the question of lower

POLAR FLIGHT AIDS RESEARCH

Knud Rasmussen Says That Amundsen Proved Use of Airplane in Exploration

ROTOR SHIP READY FOR TRIAL SPIN
Naval Architects Build Vessel Like Flettner Model

America's first rotor ship, after several delays in testing, was pronounced "shipshape" today and tuned up for its official trial in the Charles River Basin this afternoon. The vessel, built by the Metropolitan Police Pier at the entrance of the basin the run will be to the float at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology and return.

This craft, which was designed and built by Lieut. M. Kiernan and W. W. Hastings as a part of their work in naval architecture at the institute, utilizes the same general fundamentals used by Anton Flettner of Germany. A 30-foot boat there is erected amidships a hollow iron cylinder 9 1/2 feet high and 3 1/2 feet in diameter which is rotated by a gasoline motor.

Explaining the operation of the rotor, Lieutenant Hastings said: "The rotor is revolved at a rate three or four times the velocity of the wind. Suppose it is revolving at 45 miles an hour, and the wind is blowing 15. As the operator stands facing the bow of the boat, the rotor is revolved in a left-to-right direction. The wind is coming from the left, at right angles to the direction of the boat.

"As the wind sweeps around the forward side of the cylinder its velocity is increased greatly. This velocity reduces the atmospheric pressure on the front side but the pressure on the rear remains the same, which gives the boat its propulsion forward."

KENYA COLONY INDIANS TO AID IN GOVERNMENT
By Cable from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, June 22.—Arrangements have been made under which Indian residents in Kenya Colony will participate in the government of that colony. The Christian Science Monitor representative understands, under the scheme outlined in the Kenya white paper of 1913, these Indians were offered five seats in the Nairobi Legislative Council upon a communal franchise, but refused, demanding instead an equal franchise with the Europeans.

A compromise has now been reached which the new governor, Sir Edward Grigg, will nominate to the council six Indians who are in the majority of the colony. The committee for this purpose, so that the question of communal franchise may not arise. There will be at first four Indian members so appointed—the number to be raised to five as soon as the necessary formal changes in the letters patent can be effected here.

BUNKER HILL MEDALS
Two hundred and fifty bronze medals, commemorating the sesquicentennial of the Battle of Bunker Hill are being sent by J. Philip O'Connell, Boston's director of publicity, to the members of the committee of the nation including President Coolidge and governors of states. The medal is three inches in diameter bearing on one side a scene of the battle and on the other a picture of the monument.

POLAR FLIGHT AIDS RESEARCH

Knud Rasmussen Says That Amundsen Proved Use of Airplane in Exploration

COPENHAGEN, June 22 (AP).—Knud Rasmussen, the Danish Arctic explorer, commenting upon the Amundsen-Elsworth attempt to reach the North Pole by air, said that it is of no consequence that Amundsen did not actually reach the Pole.

"Having been so close to the Pole," Mr. Rasmussen said, "Amundsen has proved that the time has come to use airplanes in polar researches. The fact that he left Spitzbergen in an airplane and returned from near the Pole in the same way is the point of real importance. There is every reason to believe that his long sojourn at one place near the Pole made it possible for him to make a series of observations.

"On the whole I am of the opinion that his flight will have a revolutionary effect on the methods used in future Arctic researches. One conclusion to be drawn is that more than one airplane must be used to insure success of a Polar aerial expedition."

KINGS BAY, Spitzbergen, June 22 (AP).—The Associated Press correspondent who accompanied the Norwegian Government's expedition sent to search for the Amundsen-Elsworth polar explorers, and which was at Kings Bay when Amundsen and his party returned, found the explorers in cheerful spirits.

However, in accordance with the Norwegian Aero Club's agreement for exclusive syndication of news regarding the expedition all news messages from the Associated Press correspondents were held up at Kings Bay by the representatives of the Aero Club.

NEW YORK COUNTIES GAIN ON INCOME TAX
Higher Valuations Bring Large Increase in State

ALBANY, N. Y., June 22 (Special).—The New York State Tax Commission announces that approximately two-thirds of the income tax money collected to date exceeds by \$3,650,423.08 the sum distributed June 30, 1923, the highest previous year, and is \$4,492,756.42 more than the sum collected in 1922. The tax commission has just completed the apportionment to the counties in preparation for distribution by the State Comptroller, June 30. The total to be collected being \$21,159,423.08.

Greater New York's share will be \$14,336,971.73, which is \$2,990,760.64 more than last year and \$2,479,819.24 more than the previous highest year. The gain in income tax money distributed in New York represents not only a gain in collections on real property, but also materially reflects the increase in valuation of real property for this year. The total value of the real property in the state is \$1,000,000,000. The statute requires the tax commission to apportion the income tax money on the assessed valuation of real property.

While every county in the State profits because of the increase in collection of income tax money, several counties which failed to assess property at or near full value as the law requires did not benefit as much as other counties. Among the counties which are assessing so much under full value as not to profit materially from the increased income tax money distributed are the following: Cayuga, Chemung, Chautauque, Hamilton, Lewis, Livingston, Madison, Orleans, Oswego, Rensselaer, Seneca, Sullivan, Tioga, Ulster and Yates. The lowest amount distributed to any county was \$6985, which Hamilton County will receive.

ALL AMERICAS TO AID TRADE SHOW
20 Countries Will Send Exhibits to New Orleans

WASHINGTON, June 22 (Special).—The International Trade Exhibition which will be held in New Orleans next September is indicated by the favorable response of many Latin-American governments to President Coolidge's invitation to participate, according to a statement from Washington headquarters of the exhibition today. Recent conferences between Hamilton K. Avery, general manager of the project, and representatives of foreign countries, have matured plans of Mexico, Honduras, Guatemala and Salvador to send official exhibits to the exhibition, while negotiations are under way with Cuba, Panama, Haiti and a number of South American republics.

It is expected that a number of European governments and the Far East will be represented by displays. Private exhibits will be sent from

"Say It With Flowers"
Arthur Langhans FLORIST
MEMBER FLORIST TELEGRAPHIC DELIVERY ASSOCIATION
1217 Chapline Street, Wheeling, W. Va.

When It Comes from HUTSON'S
It's Good to Eat
Choice Groceries
Genuine Smithfield Ham
1204 So. Jefferson St. Phone 4124, 4125
W. ROANOKE, VA.

C. D. GARLAND
Steam and French Dry Cleaning
Franklin Road and Sixth Avenue S. W.
W. ROANOKE, VA.
Phone 543

POLAR FLIGHT AIDS RESEARCH

Knud Rasmussen Says That Amundsen Proved Use of Airplane in Exploration

COPENHAGEN, June 22 (AP).—Knud Rasmussen, the Danish Arctic explorer, commenting upon the Amundsen-Elsworth attempt to reach the North Pole by air, said that it is of no consequence that Amundsen did not actually reach the Pole.

"Having been so close to the Pole," Mr. Rasmussen said, "Amundsen has proved that the time has come to use airplanes in polar researches. The fact that he left Spitzbergen in an airplane and returned from near the Pole in the same way is the point of real importance. There is every reason to believe that his long sojourn at one place near the Pole made it possible for him to make a series of observations.

"On the whole I am of the opinion that his flight will have a revolutionary effect on the methods used in future Arctic researches. One conclusion to be drawn is that more than one airplane must be used to insure success of a Polar aerial expedition."

KINGS BAY, Spitzbergen, June 22 (AP).—The Associated Press correspondent who accompanied the Norwegian Government's expedition sent to search for the Amundsen-Elsworth polar explorers, and which was at Kings Bay when Amundsen and his party returned, found the explorers in cheerful spirits.

However, in accordance with the Norwegian Aero Club's agreement for exclusive syndication of news regarding the expedition all news messages from the Associated Press correspondents were held up at Kings Bay by the representatives of the Aero Club.

NEW YORK COUNTIES GAIN ON INCOME TAX
Higher Valuations Bring Large Increase in State

ALBANY, N. Y., June 22 (Special).—The New York State Tax Commission announces that approximately two-thirds of the income tax money collected to date exceeds by \$3,650,423.08 the sum distributed June 30, 1923, the highest previous year, and is \$4,492,756.42 more than the sum collected in 1922. The tax commission has just completed the apportionment to the counties in preparation for distribution by the State Comptroller, June 30. The total to be collected being \$21,159,423.08.

Greater New York's share will be \$14,336,971.73, which is \$2,990,760.64 more than last year and \$2,479,819.24 more than the previous highest year. The gain in income tax money distributed in New York represents not only a gain in collections on real property, but also materially reflects the increase in valuation of real property for this year. The total value of the real property in the state is \$1,000,000,000. The statute requires the tax commission to apportion the income tax money on the assessed valuation of real property.

While every county in the State profits because of the increase in collection of income tax money, several counties which failed to assess property at or near full value as the law requires did not benefit as much as other counties. Among the counties which are assessing so much under full value as not to profit materially from the increased income tax money distributed are the following: Cayuga, Chemung, Chautauque, Hamilton, Lewis, Livingston, Madison, Orleans, Oswego, Rensselaer, Seneca, Sullivan, Tioga, Ulster and Yates. The lowest amount distributed to any county was \$6985, which Hamilton County will receive.

ALL AMERICAS TO AID TRADE SHOW
20 Countries Will Send Exhibits to New Orleans

WASHINGTON, June 22 (Special).—The International Trade Exhibition which will be held in New Orleans next September is indicated by the favorable response of many Latin-American governments to President Coolidge's invitation to participate, according to a statement from Washington headquarters of the exhibition today. Recent conferences between Hamilton K. Avery, general manager of the project, and representatives of foreign countries, have matured plans of Mexico, Honduras, Guatemala and Salvador to send official exhibits to the exhibition, while negotiations are under way with Cuba, Panama, Haiti and a number of South American republics.

It is expected that a number of European governments and the Far East will be represented by displays. Private exhibits will be sent from

"Say It With Flowers"
Arthur Langhans FLORIST
MEMBER FLORIST TELEGRAPHIC DELIVERY ASSOCIATION
1217 Chapline Street, Wheeling, W. Va.

When It Comes from HUTSON'S
It's Good to Eat
Choice Groceries
Genuine Smithfield Ham
1204 So. Jefferson St. Phone 4124, 4125
W. ROANOKE, VA.

C. D. GARLAND
Steam and French Dry Cleaning
Franklin Road and Sixth Avenue S. W.
W. ROANOKE, VA.
Phone 543

ONTARIO BEER LAW UNPOPULAR

Complained of by Drys and Wets Alike—Is Against Popular Referendum

WASHINGTON, June 22.—Considerable confusion has arisen as the result of the initiation of the permit system in the Province of Ontario for the sale of so-called 4.4 per cent beer, in the face of the popular referendum, which showed a majority against the legalized sale of beverage beer and spirituous liquor, Wayne B. Wheeler, general counsel of the Anti-Saloon League of America, declared in a statement today. The drys will be dissatisfied because the amount of alcoholic content will intoxicate many people, while the wets will be dissatisfied because the alcoholic content is not high enough for them.

Mr. Wheeler explained that the referendum showed a majority of 35-915 against permitting the sale as a beverage beer and spirituous liquor in sealed packages under government control, the provision of government secured from the Legislature an amendment in effect changing the definition of intoxicating liquors.

Temperance Act Amended
This act, which was an amendment to the Ontario Temperance Act, provided for granting licenses to sell so-called non-intoxicating liquors containing not less than 1.5 and not more than 2.5 per cent of alcohol by volume at 60 degrees Fahrenheit. The original act declared in effect that liquor containing more than 14 per cent of alcohol by volume would be regarded as intoxicating.

Pointing out that the term 4.4 per cent beer is a misnomer and merely a nickname given to the beverage, Mr. Wheeler said that as a matter of strict legal fact the law in the Province of Ontario does not allow the sale within the Province of intoxicating beer for beverage purposes. The difficulty in the enforcement of such a law will be found in the matter of proof, as an anomalous situation will arise when the Government is called upon to prosecute individuals for selling an intoxicating beverage which the Government has itself, in effect, declared to be non-intoxicating, was his view.

"The ministry or administration responsible for this legislation in the face of the recent plebiscite, seeks to justify its position, and ground that the system which they have introduced merely provides revenue and affords a method of control of the sale of non-intoxicating beverages," Mr. Wheeler continued. "There is much dissatisfaction throughout the Province, however, and ground the majority who voted to sustain the Ontario Temperance Act, and there is a feeling that the ministry, by its action, has broken faith with the people."

Both Sides Dissatisfied
"It is safe to predict that such a system will not be satisfactory to either side of the controversy. The wets who support the action of the Ministry will not be satisfied because beverages containing 2.50 per cent alcohol by volume will not gratify those who demand alcoholic stimulants. Already the brewers are active in their efforts to bring about a further increase in the alcoholic content of beer. The drys, on the other hand, will not be satisfied with the legislation, because beverages containing as much as 2.50 per cent alcohol by volume will intoxicate many people. To permit their sale will only encourage the development of the alcohol habit and retard the cause of temperance. They also regard the inauguration of the permit system as nothing short of the restoration of the former license system. It also confuses the revenue question with the prohibition issue. It will mean the return of public drinking places, and gives an opportunity for the brewers to exert a large influence on politics. The reaction of the citizens of Ontario to the new policy inaugurated by the Ministry will be observed by the people of the United States with interest."

VERMONT UNIVERSITY HONORS J. H. FINLEY
Class of 191 Receives Degrees in Course

BURLINGTON, Vt., June 22 (AP).—A graduating class of 191 received degrees in course today at the annual commencement exercises of the University of Vermont. Eight honorary degrees were awarded.

John H. Finley of New York, educator and editor, who was the commencement speaker, was granted the honorary degree of Doctor of Letters and Gov. Franklin S. Billings of Vermont that of Doctor of Laws.

Other recipients of honorary degrees were: Master of Science, Dr. James Nathaniel Jenne, Burlington; Doctor of Divinity, Rev. Richard Roberts, Montreal; Doctor of Agriculture, George Hiram Walker, Boston; Doctor of Letters, Lucy Wheeler, Boston; Doctor of Laws, Thomas Reed Powell, teacher and author, New York; James Benjamin Wilbur, historian, Manchester.

ANNOUNCEMENT
Starting Monday, April 20th
We will bake Fresh Bread, Turnovers Rolls, Biscuits, Finger Rolls fresh daily
ABRAM'S BAKERY
9 W. Grace, Richmond, Va.

Jones & Davis, Inc.
INTERIOR
Decorators Renovators Furnishers
2033-W Broad Blvd. 216
RICHMOND, VIRGINIA

We Offer for Investment
First Mortgage Gold Bonds
In Denominations of \$100 and Up
MUHEMAN & KAYHOE, Inc.
Mortgage Department
108 N. 9th St., Richmond, Va.
Phone Madison 210-211

HOFHEIMER'S
Reliable Shoes
Priced Moderately
For the little toe and crown-ups
Trunks, Bags, Suitcases
One of the most complete lines of HOFHEIMER in the State to be found in our Hosiery Department at lowest prices.
H. E. Cor. 3rd and Broad, Richmond, Va.

Miller & Rhoads
The "Shopping Center" of Virginia and nearby states
Merchandise of Undisputed Quality at MODERATE PRICES
Thalheimer Brothers
Dry Goods and Ready-to-Wear Apparel
Richmond, Va.

SYDNOR & HUNDLEY
RICHMOND, VA.
Exclusive Furnishings
Honesty, Character and Dependability have won for us our many friends.
THE CENTRAL NATIONAL BANK
Make this "Your Bank"
SAVINGS AND COMMERCIAL ACCOUNTS SOLICITED
Corner 3rd and Broad Streets
RICHMOND, VA.
"Friendly Banking Service just where you want it."

VERMONT UNIVERSITY HONORS J. H. FINLEY

Class of 191 Receives Degrees in Course

BURLINGTON, Vt., June 22 (AP).—A graduating class of 191 received degrees in course today at the annual commencement exercises of the University of Vermont. Eight honorary degrees were awarded.

John H. Finley of New York, educator and editor, who was the commencement speaker, was granted the honorary degree of Doctor of Letters and Gov. Franklin S. Billings of Vermont that of Doctor of Laws.

Other recipients of honorary degrees were: Master of Science, Dr. James Nathaniel Jenne, Burlington; Doctor of Divinity, Rev. Richard Roberts, Montreal; Doctor of Agriculture, George Hiram Walker, Boston; Doctor of Letters, Lucy Wheeler, Boston; Doctor of Laws, Thomas Reed Powell, teacher and author, New York; James Benjamin Wilbur, historian, Manchester.

ANNOUNCEMENT
Starting Monday, April 20th
We will bake Fresh Bread, Turnovers Rolls, Biscuits, Finger Rolls fresh daily
ABRAM'S BAKERY
9 W. Grace, Richmond, Va.

Jones & Davis, Inc.
INTERIOR
Decorators Renovators Furnishers
2033-W Broad Blvd. 216
RICHMOND, VIRGINIA

We Offer for Investment
First Mortgage Gold Bonds
In Denominations of \$100 and Up
MUHEMAN & KAYHOE, Inc.
Mortgage Department
108 N. 9th St., Richmond, Va.
Phone Madison 210-211

HOFHEIMER'S
Reliable Shoes
Priced Moderately
For the little toe and crown-ups
Trunks, Bags, Suitcases
One of the most complete lines of HOFHEIMER in the State to be found in our Hosiery Department at lowest prices.
H. E. Cor. 3rd and Broad, Richmond, Va.

Miller & Rhoads
The "Shopping Center" of Virginia and nearby states
Merchandise of Undisputed Quality at MODERATE PRICES
Thalheimer Brothers
Dry Goods and Ready-to-Wear Apparel
Richmond, Va.

SYDNOR & HUNDLEY
RICHMOND, VA.
Exclusive Furnishings
Honesty, Character and Dependability have won for us our many friends.
THE CENTRAL NATIONAL BANK
Make this "Your Bank"
SAVINGS AND COMMERCIAL ACCOUNTS SOLICITED
Corner 3rd and Broad Streets
RICHMOND, VA.
"Friendly Banking Service just where you want it."

WEST END BANK
69 W. Main Street, Richmond, Va.
branch—LOMBARDY near BROAD
ENGRAVING—
For weddings and social functions the best is imperative. Samples and prices on request.
THE BELL BOOK AND STATIONERY CO.
On Fifth St., Bet. Broad and Grace
RICHMOND, VA.

Select a Refined GIFT
From
Schwarzschild's
Silverware—Jewelry
Novelties
2nd at Broad Street, RICHMOND, VA.
Diamond and Platinum Pieces a Specialty

THE KAUFMAN STORE
Ready to Wear and Dry Goods
Richmond, Virginia

REDS FORCE CHINESE MINISTER TO SIGN DOCUMENTS IN PARIS

Communists Invade Legation and Oblige Teheng Loo to Place Signature to Papers Demanding, Among Other Things, Foreign Troops' Withdrawal

By Special Cable
PARIS, June 22.—Chinese events, though watched closely by the authorities, have not hitherto attracted popular attention in France, but the conduct of 100 Communists in forcing the Chinese Minister to sign a number of documents in Paris for propaganda purposes arouses some excitement. It also serves to discredit the version of Chinese incidents which the manifestos would have the world believe.

Recently the prefect of police prohibited a meeting of Chinese in Paris on the subject of the happenings in Shanghai. Apparently the prohibition determined the invasion of the Legation. Twenty cars brought the manifestos, who had individual duties allotted to them. They imprisoned servants, cut the telephone wires and obliged Teheng Loo to place his signature to four papers.

Treaty Revision Demanded
The first was a telegram addressed to the Republican Daily News and the Chinese people, declaring that the Shanghai revolt was an awakening of the whole Nation to combat imperialists unreservedly. The Minister sent his sympathy, hoping the people would unite closely.

Then the Minister sent an address to the French Government stating that international imperialists were responsible for the Chinese trouble here yesterday. Other officers: William Hornaman of Dorchester, senior vice-commander; I. Ralph Leighton of Beverly, junior vice-commander; William Dinsmore, quartermaster.

VERMONT UNIVERSITY HONORS J. H. FINLEY
Class of 191 Receives Degrees in Course

BURLINGTON, Vt., June 22 (AP).—A graduating class of 191 received degrees in course today at the annual commencement exercises of the University of Vermont. Eight honorary degrees were awarded.

John H. Finley of New York, educator and editor, who was the commencement speaker, was granted the honorary degree of Doctor of Letters and Gov. Franklin S. Billings of Vermont that of Doctor of Laws.

Other recipients of honorary degrees were: Master of Science, Dr. James Nathaniel Jenne, Burlington; Doctor of Divinity, Rev. Richard Roberts, Montreal; Doctor of Agriculture, George Hiram Walker, Boston; Doctor of Letters, Lucy Wheeler, Boston; Doctor of Laws, Thomas Reed Powell, teacher and author, New York; James Benjamin Wilbur, historian, Manchester.

ANNOUNCEMENT
Starting Monday, April 20th
We will bake Fresh Bread, Turnovers Rolls, Biscuits, Finger Rolls fresh daily
ABRAM'S BAKERY
9 W. Grace, Richmond, Va.

Jones & Davis, Inc.
INTERIOR
Decorators Renovators Furnishers
2033-W Broad Blvd. 216
RICHMOND, VIRGINIA

We Offer for Investment
First Mortgage Gold Bonds
In Denominations of \$100 and Up
MUHEMAN & KAYHOE, Inc.
Mortgage Department
108 N. 9th St., Richmond, Va.
Phone Madison 210-211

HOFHEIMER'S
Reliable Shoes
Priced Moderately
For the little toe and crown-ups
Trunks, Bags, Suitcases
One of the most complete lines of HOFHEIMER in the State to be found in our Hosiery Department at lowest prices.
H. E. Cor. 3rd and Broad, Richmond, Va.

Miller & Rhoads
The "Shopping Center" of Virginia and nearby states
Merchandise of Undisputed Quality at MODERATE PRICES
Thalheimer Brothers
Dry Goods and Ready-to-Wear Apparel
Richmond, Va.

SYDNOR & HUNDLEY
RICHMOND, VA.
Exclusive Furnishings
Honesty, Character and Dependability have won for us our many friends.
THE CENTRAL NATIONAL BANK
Make this "Your Bank"
SAVINGS AND COMMERCIAL ACCOUNTS SOLICITED
Corner 3rd and Broad Streets
RICHMOND, VA.
"Friendly Banking Service just where you want it."

WEST END BANK
69 W. Main Street, Richmond, Va.
branch—LOMBARDY near BROAD
ENGRAVING—
For weddings and social functions the best is imperative. Samples and prices on request.
THE BELL BOOK AND STATIONERY CO.
On Fifth St., Bet. Broad and Grace
RICHMOND, VA.

Select a Refined GIFT
From
Schwarzschild's
Silverware—Jewelry
Novelties
2nd at Broad Street, RICHMOND, VA.
Diamond and Platinum Pieces a Specialty

THE KAUFMAN STORE
Ready to Wear and Dry Goods
Richmond, Virginia

China not to interfere with Chinese affairs. Next the Minister indorsed a communication to the French press affirming the exclusively anti-imperialist character of the Chinese insurrection.

Communist Propaganda
Finally, the manifestos obtained a laissez passer, permitting them to withdraw without molestation. The invaders severely reproached the Minister for having failed to protest against the intention of foreign governments to smother the present movement. They left behind placards calling for "China for the Chinese," "Hands off China," "The Foreign Troops Must Go."

French journals regard the Paris incident and Shanghai events as undoubtedly due in large measure to Communist propaganda, inspired, directed and assisted by Moscow. Certainly the sequestration of a minister in the center of the French capital, instead of helping to disprove the allegation, helped to confirm it.

VETERANS ELECT OFFICERS
BEVERLY, Mass., June 22.—Elliot E. McDowell of Cambridge was elected department commander of the Veterans of Foreign Wars at the annual encampment which closed here yesterday. Other officers: William Hornaman of Dorchester, senior vice-commander; I. Ralph Leighton of Beverly, junior vice-commander; William Dinsmore, quartermaster.

Geo. E. Harris & Co.
TAILORS
114 W. Fayette St., Baltimore

E. A. SCHAFER
547 Lexington Market, Baltimore
LAMB AND VEAL
Daily in Attendance

Eugene Wildman
BUTTER AND EGGS
Manhattan and Mervile Ave.
Phone Liberty 5041, Baltimore, Md.
All Orders Delivered

THE JAMES R. ARMIGER COMPANY
Jewelers and Silversmiths
310 North Charles Street
BALTIMORE, MD.

TAXI SERVICE
Premier
CALvert 1200
BALTIMORE, MD.
FOR THE SUMMER

The PINES
ON THE SEVERN
Ask L. G. TURNER, 317 Lexington St.
BALTIMORE, MD.

THE QUALITY SHOP
Collar Hug Clothes
Baltimore and Liberty Streets
BALTIMORE, MD.

PHOTOSTAT
Facsimile copies of letters, contracts, legal documents, advertising layouts, pages from books, drawings, tracings, blue prints, enlarged, reduced or original size.
Baltimore Photo-Print Co.
Plaza 6464, Heister Tower Building
Baltimore, Maryland

McPherson's
11 E. Baltimore Street, Baltimore, Md.
Shirts, Shirts and Underwear
Men's Broadcloth Union Suits
Knee Length, \$2.00
Mail Orders Filled

HUTZLER BROTHERS
DRY GOODS
BALTIMORE, MARYLAND

Neills
Charles St. at Lexington
BALTIMORE

The New Madelon Dresses
for Mid-Summer make their debut, borrowing gleaming Satins from the Fall mode to achieve a strikingly new note. For women and misses.
\$39.50

THE HOME FORUM

The Book for the Occasion

SO MUCH is Shakespeare spoken of, in these days, and so little is he read, that hearing the other day how a retired seaman had planned to sail alone from Vancouver to England by way of Panama, in a sloop, and to take with him provisions for a hundred days and a complete edition of the great poet, one began at once to wonder if the brave commander would actually read his Shakespeare, or if the book was chosen as the classical equipment for such an adventure. If the intrepid voyager were to find the great poet in mid-ocean, he would at any rate have the satisfaction of knowing he had with him the book that is always mentioned as being the most suitable and companionable to read in such a plight; but since desert islands, say in the realm of imagination, are now far to seek, such an occurrence is unlikely. When Robinson Crusoe was living "mightily comfortably" in his cave, the recurrence of the autumn equinoxes reminded him it was near the second anniversary of his shipwreck and escape, so he solemnly recorded his gratitude for his deliverance and also bethought himself of his good fortune in having been able to save one English book with his various stores and implements from the ship: it was a Bible which had been included in his baggage without his knowledge by a friend in England, and, reading it diligently every day, he had come to regard it as his greatest treasure.

How often friends talking together of their favorite books have asked one another to declare their choice, had they to live like Crusoe upon a solitary isle with but one or two volumes of literature to carry through the rainy season and feed their minds with pleasant thoughts, which, under such circumstances, would be as badly needed as any bodily provision. Usually each and all declare first of all for the book Crusoe was so thankful to possess. Indeed people whose imagination is lively, and who can already hear the surf rolling on the solitary strand find it difficult to suppose they could read anything else in such a comfortable predicament. But when the island is a myth, the choice playful and the friends insistent, fancy lends her aid, and we laughingly sum up our individual taste in books. Lord Morley tells us in his "Recollections" how this topic once engaged the attention of a party of politicians and how after the Bible and Shakespeare had been mentioned, the company present diverged widely in their choice. Mr. Asquith, for instance, voting for a complete edition of Balzac; an excellent choice if one remembers what a world of men and women Balzac has to show us and how many a shrewd saying and wise maxim can be collected from his works.

Personally, I believe I could dispense with Shakespeare, and when I sat down at the door of my hut, when the daily fishing and digging and egg-hunting were ended (having

already a Bible and my favorite commentary on it on my rude bookshelf) would choose to have with me that treasury of all the loveliest English poetry, Mr. De La Mare's "Come hither," a book which seems to me well suited to the wilderness and especially those poems collected under the heading, "Like stars above some gloomy grove." Even if we are never likely to have to choose our books with such earnest attention to the place in which they are to be read, some correspondence seems to be necessary between our reading and the place we do it in, certain books being fit for certain places and others entirely unfit. As Charles Lamb once said, "Who would walk alone in the serious avenues of some cathedral reading 'Candido,' or who 'in the five or six impatient minutes, before the dinner is quite ready' take up the Fairy Queen for a stop-gap."

There should be some congruity between the books we read and our surroundings. Walt Whitman tells us himself that his poems should be read "among the cooling influences of external nature," and many people have followed his advice and kept him to read in the open air. If Milton almost requires a solemn service of music to be played before we enter upon him, Sir Walter Scott, too, needs his atmosphere. One lovely summer day, I walked with a loved companion along a deep forest gorge in the Tyrolean Alps. The path which skirted a foaming cascade led precipitously upward, being cut out of a rocky hillside which was thickly clothed with trees and strewn with fallen boulders and the gnarled and twisted roots of great pines; reaching a lonely spot, we sat down in the delicious forest gloom to read, and my fancy was soon happy in that picturesque story, "The Betrothed." With the rushing "torrent at my side and a faint remembrance in the background of my thought that over the great rocks behind me lay the ancient pass across the Arlberg, I slid back easily into the Middle Ages when crusaders and minstrels rode in bands toward the hospice on the 'col,' passing long trains of merchants joggling forward toward some distant eastern mart. Never before or since have I felt my book so suited to my surroundings, for here the world had changed little since the days of Richard Coeur de Lion, and Sir Walter Scott is certainly the author who best describes the spirit of medieval Europe. Even such a town bred man as Dr. Johnson notes how our thoughts are apt to be colored by the scenes around us, and I have often wondered what he read, when he rode with Boswell through the western highlands; the only book he mentions is hardly a book (being the fabulous Ossian fragments, then just becoming famous). Perhaps he thought about these curious scraps of literature amongst the wild valleys and vast moors of Inverness and so came to the conclusion that "the imagination, excited by the view of an unknown and untraveled wilderness, are not such as arise in the artificial solitude of parks and gardens." But I fancy he had a little copy of Horace or Virgil tucked away in one of his great pockets and read that. "O for a book" was his motto, just as the old verse has it—

For a jolly good book whereon to look,
Is better to me than Golde."

Of course, true book lovers can read anywhere—dusty attic, dreary shack or cold bedroom will all be forgotten by those who ride upon the wings of sweet imagination or are lost in patient study. Miss Amy Lowell has rendered the world a great service by her selection of the "Fairy Queen" to be read at dinner in the "History of His Own Times" propped up before him, reading and eating, while his companions sit around him; and, more pathetically, how he reads Spenser's "Fairy Queen" among the jars and gallipots and bottles of the doctor's surgery at Edmonton; surely the quietest, most unromantic apartment that could have been imagined as a meeting place for our two great romantic poets. Keats made up for all this afterward, and he tells us himself of many charming places where he read his favorite books and thought wonderful thoughts—

"Of lovely Laura in her bright green dress
And faithful Petrarch gloriously crowned."

But one would have been pleased to think that so sweet a poet had experienced in childhood more of the joys that come so plentifully to happy children. It is the very luxury of reading to have a fine poem read aloud to one in childhood, amid scenes that seem to be an integral part of the poem, as in the "Tennyson" of the "King," for instance, sitting upon the soft turf that covers the ruined courtyard of old Tintagel Castle, looking out across the Cornish sea; to hear a lovely voice reading of Merlin and Blaise and sunken woods, and while the waves lap upon the rocks in the little cove far below, to remember and half believe how the great sea brought the great king—

"Wave after wave, each mightier than the last,
Till last, a ninth one, gathering half the deep
And full of voices, slowly rose and plunged
Roaring, and all the wave was in a flame:
And down the wave and in the flame
A naked babe and rode to Merlin's feet."

W. H. Hudson experienced joy in reading Chaucer amidst the oak woods and the open fields in early spring; Chaucer alone, he says, is capable of saying, in some open woodland space with the fresh smell of the earth in his nostrils, that this is more to him than meat or drink or any other thing, and that since the beginning there was never anything so pleasant known to no earthly man. Books have been chosen to read in the saddle, to read while mount-

aineering or to solace the soldier in the desert. Alexander von Humboldt took with him the tender history of "Paul and Virginia" with its tropical setting, to read aloud to his exploring party, amidst similar scenes. But surely the most interesting of all choices was that made by a young member of the Antarctic expedition of 1915, who carried out with him to the Great Ice Barrier a pocket edition of Virgil. This book has been celebrated by a modern poet, A. Y. Campbell, in a beautiful ode which tells us how the little weather-stained volume saw

"The silver sea, white landscape, and black rock . . .
The wondrous commune of the penguin tribe,"

and
"Soft-eyed seals disporting on the beach
Either lumbering along from rock to rock,
Or blissfully rotating each
In his particular marble dock;"

so that henceforth 't will tell a double tale, one of that patriarchal navigator

"Who from the flames of Pergamum set sail,
Destined old wonders of the deep to probe,"

and one of a voyage of as high, heroic enterprise and purpose great, in our own days. G. T.

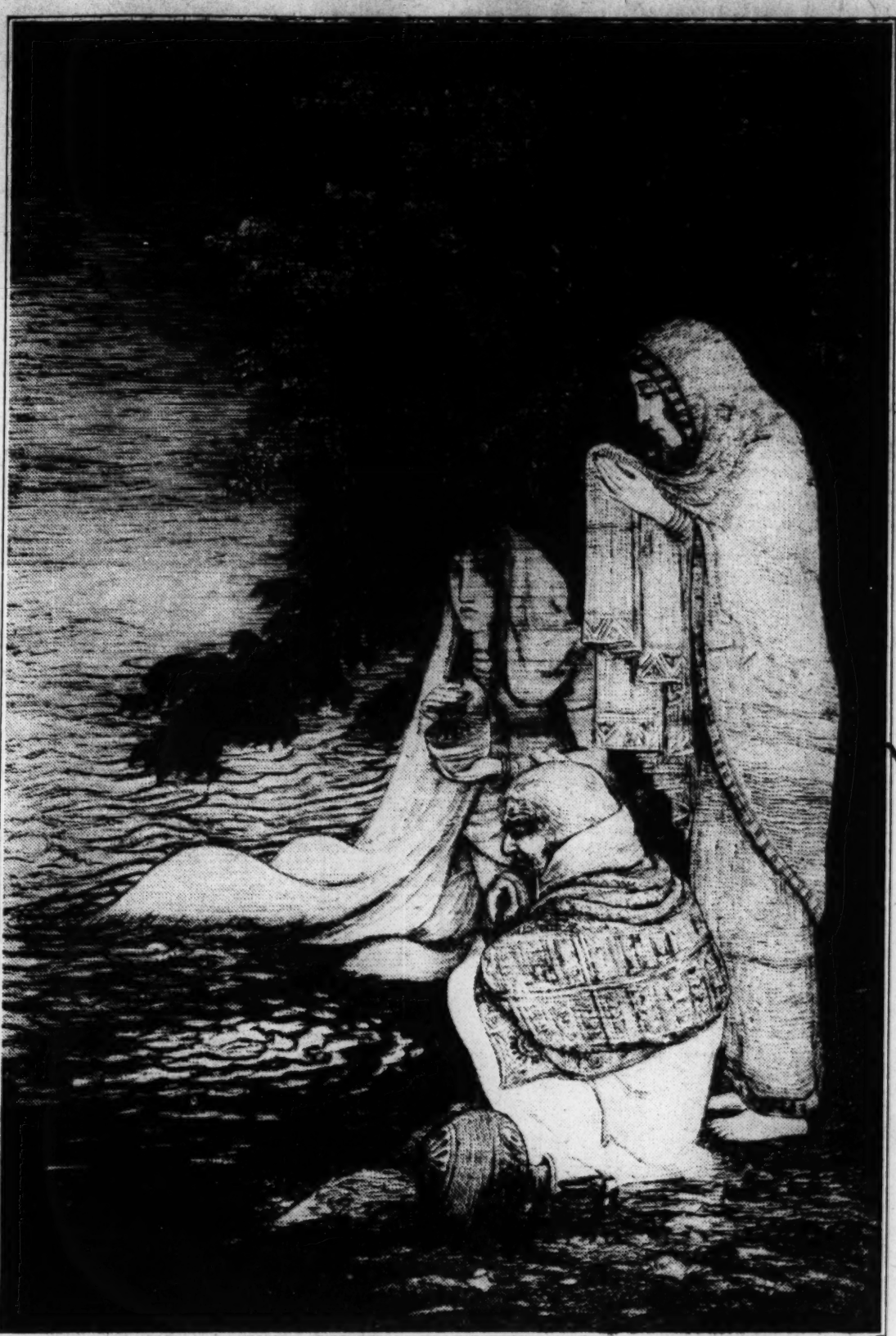
The Theatre for Which Shakespeare Wrote

The fact is that Shakespeare was a professional playwright and that he had no merely academic theories. In composing his plays he followed unhesitatingly . . . his immediate predecessors. He was seeking ever to give the playgoing public what it had been accustomed to enjoy in the theatre, better in degree, no doubt, and in some kind. Like these predecessors he kept to the traditions inherited from the medieval mysteries; and he thought in terms, not of acts and of scenes, as a modern playwright is forced to do, but of a continuous narrative shown in action. There is no reason to suppose that he would have approved of the attempt of the editors of the folio to cut up his plays, each into five acts. There is every reason to suppose that he would have been greatly annoyed if he could have foreseen the way in which later editors have chosen further to subdivide the acts into an infinity of scenes—a subdivision which we must be sure was never his intent.

Nowadays we have been so accustomed to read Shakespeare in one or another of the trim and tidy modern editions, with a division into acts and into scenes, each of which indicates a change of place and each of which seems to suggest a change of scenery, that it is only by a resolute effort of the will that we are able to shake off the preconceptions derived from this misleading and confusing presentation of his text. Probably even today a majority of those who enjoy reading Shakespeare are surprised to be told that there is no warrant whatever for this alleged change of scene and for these superabundant subdivisions of his story. Many of these readers would be taken aback by the work of his commentators, with Rowe at the head of the procession. Some of these readers would feel as though they were reading a record of a previous edition if they had only an edition in which all this useless machinery was swept away.

And yet this is just the edition which is demanded by the present state of Shakespearean scholarship, and which is now made possible by our new understanding of the Elizabethan theatre, with its rude platform thrust out into the yard, so different from our modern theatres in which the stage is withdrawn behind a picture-frame. The Tudor platform-stage is wholly unlike the picture-stage of today; but it is very like the "pageant" or the scaffold on which the mysteries and miracle plays were presented. In other words, the theatre for which Shakespeare wrote was medieval in its methods; it was not at all modern. It was to the simple conditions of the medieval theatre that Shakespeare adjusted himself, rude as these conditions may now appear to us who are accustomed to the sumptuous picturesqueness of our own luxurious playhouses.

In accepting the theatre as he found it, and in availing himself of all its possibilities, such as they were, Shakespeare showed his usual common sense. Only by striving to recapture for ourselves in our mind's eye, as it were, the playhouse where he plied his trade and earned his living, can we come to any adequate appreciation of his art, of his craft, of his genius, and of his dramatic skill. And in any honest effort to understand how his mighty dramas were originally produced by himself and by his fellow-artists in the round O of the wooden Globe Theatre, unroofed, and unlighted except by the dingy daylight of Northern Europe, we need always to keep fast . . . the fact that all preconception as to what may be derived from our memory of "later-day" performances in theatres of a type which the Elizabethan dramatists could not foresee and of which the conditions are often the exact opposite of those they accepted without hesitation. That is to say, the most profitable way to reconstruct mentally the Tudor playhouse is to banish . . . every impression made by our modern theatre with its elaborate complexity and to study out for ourselves the simple circumstances of performance in the Middle Ages. To go back, and then to look forward as best we can, and by means of whatever imaginative effort may be needed—this is fruitful, and this alone will give us a satisfactory perspective. . . . And as a first step toward the proper standpoint, we must cast out our traditional belief that Shakespeare accepted the classicist formula of five acts, proclaimed by Horace and employed by Seneca. . . . Brander Matthews, in "A Book About the Theatre,"



Bathing and Praying in the Ganges. From a Drypoint by Mukul Dey

Poetry and Conduct

I have a little book which, although it belongs to an earlier generation, would, I am sure, find a large public to-day if its Victorian dress were remodelled to our later modes. It is called "Learning to Converse," and it has two splendidly instructive chapters on poetry. An impeccable uncle is teaching his nephew, Edmund, the art of polite conversation, and in a lucky thirteenth chapter he begins thus:

I have not yet, Edmund, in teaching you to converse, said anything about poetry; and yet when introduced with judgment into conversation, a verse of poetry is oftentimes very effective. In prose, thoughts are frequently too much spread, while in poetry they are brought more to a point, and affect us more. And doubt as to whether this childlike opening may not after all have in it the roots of wisdom is answered when a moment later Edmund is further enlightened by examples:

"Now's the time, and now's the hour,
By and by the sky may lour—"

you would see at once that the thing we had in hand was not to be neglected. And if I wanted to cheer my spirits on a dull day, hardly could I do it better than in crying out in a cheerful tone of voice—

"Never despair when the fog's in the air;
A sunshiny morning will come without warning."

"Oh," says Edmund with a very natural gaiety, "I should be in spirits directly." . . . But the old gentleman's appetite grows by what it feeds on, and before long he reaches triumphant heights.

"You must remember," he says, "that the effect of poetry in conversation depends much on the judgment with which it is introduced. Sometimes it is necessary to give a reproof at the moment, and there are instances of this being done with much point and discretion. It is said that Dr. Byrom once reproved an officer for swearing, in the following words—"

"Soldier, so tender of thy prince's fame,
Why make'st thou free with a superior name?
For thy king's sake the brunt of battle bear,
But, for the King of kings' sake, never swear."

"He would not be likely to forget them. They are very striking," says Edmund with commendable insight, and so the incorrigible old man goes his way. It all sounds very queer, doubtless. The trick of speech has changed. . . . As it is set down here the most guileless uncle of to-day would see that there was something amiss in the manner of instruction, and the most unsophisticated Edmund would be suspicious. But the sentiment has lost none of its power. We can very well imagine a popular novelist of

to-day saying a good word for an equally popular rhymester something in this way:
The Duke put his hand on the boy's shoulder. Having no son of his own, his nephew was dearer to him than anything in the world, and he never tired in his affectionate admonitions. "Stick to your games, my boy," he would often say, "and always play the game. You must be a manly man. But don't be ashamed of your books. I read a little poetry myself, and often repeat the lines—"

"Laugh, and the world laughs with you,
Weep, and you weep alone,
For the world's old earth must borrow its mirth,
But has sorrow enough of its own."

The boy's mind was already susceptible enough to respond vaguely to the beauty of sentiment in the poet's lines, of which his uncle kept a goodly store in his memory. It need hardly be said that verse such as "Laugh, and the world laughs with you," which makes its appeal by confirming, with an easy trick of rhythm and rhyme, the trite moral reflections with which the minds of its admirers are already well stocked, has no reference to or influence upon the spiritual activity of man. It is not, in any full sense, poetry. It has rhythm, but it has neither excellence of diction nor imaginative intensity. That is to say, the rhythmic impulse is used not to accentuate the imaging of some urgently perceived mood or idea in superbly chosen and ordered words, but merely to gratify a very common habit, the unctuous parading of easy platitudes, by associating it with an equally common instinct—one which when expressed passes generally enough for poetry.

In itself no more poetry than is a dictionary. Again, I will not say that those lines about "the sad old earth" have never been of any benefit to anybody. They may have been, just as, I suppose, somebody or another may have been saved from indiscretion by remembering that you should look before you leap, or that you cannot eat your cake and have it. These proverbial sayings, indeed, have an attractive flavour, but they do not work in the way which is poetry's, and still less do the devices of the didactic rhymester. . . . It matters not at all whether the poet's utterance controls an emotion that has no apparent strain of moral contemplation, as in:

"In Xanadu did Kubla Khan
A stately pleasure dome decree:
Wherefore the sacred river, ran
Through caverns measureless to man
Down to a sunless sea."

or one that has so direct and obvious a significance as:

"To-morrow, and to-morrow, and to-morrow,
Creeps in this petty pace from day to day,
To the last syllable of recorded time."

In either case we are aware, unless we are fundamentally insensitive to the challenge of poetry, of a strange and lovely imaginative ardour within us, responding eagerly to the energy from which the poet's word has sprung—John Drinkwater in "The Muse in Council."

MR. MUKUL DEY is the first Indian artist to have printed from copper plates, which fact adds greatly to the interest of the drypoint etchings by him recently published in London by Colnaghi. The one which is reproduced here is entitled "Bathing and Praying in the Ganges During the Lunar Eclipse." This is the oldest traditional form of worship still existing in India. It is a scene remembered by the artist, and one which still occurs in India. A group of three praying women, just at the time of the eclipse of the moon, are at the edge of the Holy Ganges. One of them stands in the water, which laps about her waist and floats out her garments. In the foreground a venerable old woman is lost in deep meditation.

At eleven o'clock that morning we landed on a sand-bank and the Malays began to cook rice. Each man had a small brass pot which he supported on three little wooden pegs driven into the sand. Two or three handfuls of rice were placed in the pot and barely covered with cold water. A fire was lighted, and as soon as the water began to boil, the fire was removed and a few glowing coals were placed on the pot. The rice was stirred several times at intervals and left with the cover on in between the stirrings. After about twenty minutes, it had completely absorbed all the water and was beautifully cooked. The grain separate. The Malays sat on their haunches and turned the rice out on to a large leaf, which they held in the right hand while they ate with the left. Mohammedans always eat with the left hand; in fact, each hand has its special duty assigned to it, and they never vary their habits.

Opposite the sand-bank was a small Malay house in among some coconut palms. I beckoned to Sahar and tried to persuade him to climb up and pick a nut. He shook his head, but he crossed the stream, went into the house, and in a few moments returned with a monkey with a coil of rope tied to its waist. . . . In about two minutes it was up the tree and looking down at us as much as to say: "Well, which nut do you want?" If Sahar had wanted the nut for making a stirrer, he would have said, "Kuning (yellow)," but as I wanted a drink, he said: "Hijau (green)," and immediately the monkey took hold of a large green coconut and spun it around until it dropped off the tree. . . . The monkey broke or coconut monkey, and the Malays for centuries have trained it to pick coconuts. In such a way probably originated the old traveller's tale that monkeys throw coconuts at people. Monkeys and apes certainly do break branches and sometimes pick jungle fruits and throw them down, but they usually do this when infuriated, and even then they do not throw them at people. . . . The coconut that the brok picked was considerably larger than my head. It was quite fascinating to see Sahar deftly cutting slices off one end of the husk with his sharp parang until he came to the coconut shell. Then Sahar repaid me for my joke, because he showed me the exposed shell and suddenly stuck his knife into it, and I got the milk straight in the eye. When the milk had stopped squirting out, Sahar cut a hole in the shell and handed me the best long drink I have ever had. I drank till I couldn't drink any more and then handed it to Sahar. . . . With one stroke of his knife he split the nut in half and then cut off a piece of the green husk which he carved into a spoon and handed me, beckoning me to eat the inside of the nut, which was full of a delicious jelly. It is this jelly that slowly turns into the hard white coconut with which most people are familiar. Sometimes, upon opening a ripe coconut, a ball of soft, spongy pith is found, about the size of an

Rain on the Fenway

Written for The Christian Science Monitor
The wide arches of the bridge
With flying mist are veiled,
And heaven's rumbling portals are
With blazing shafts assailed;
The reeds along the water's edge
In agitation sigh,
And from the thicket at the marge
They peep out the fledgling's cry.

The wheeling billows of the air,
Fast driven by the gale,
With somber shadow gloom the
heights
Where bending tree tops wall;
A million silver spears are hurled
Against the passing streets;
They peep upon the ruffled wave
And leaves that sail in fleets.

All quiet now—a pensive rain
Diminishing play,
Upon each little, dimpling pool
That by the pathway stays;
The twilight, newly washed and
sweet,
Upon the city falls.

And blessed peace descends upon
its dim and storied walls.
Maude De Verse Newton.

Rockwell Kent's
Landscape
There are few painters working in America who can so well give one the taste of the landscape as Rockwell Kent. He has worked in Alaska and in Tierra del Fuego, but not very much between them. This is as well, for the labour of working in these extreme conditions is such that few will make the effort; and probably there is little in the intermediate space that is nearly so interesting as material for a painter.

Rockwell Kent is one of the really typical American painters, for he could have been produced nowhere else. Combining a powerful love of the attitude of William Blake with a sense of colour that is entirely modern, he has translated into the elemental forms of rock, glacier, and freezing water much of that superb and romantic gesture towards nature which Blake in his later work, and in spite of titanic struggles with his medium and his age, did occasionally indicate.

It is quite possible that one would see little in Alaska of all this; one feels convinced that the average painter would produce average paintings in Alaska as in New York or Paris; it is certain to be so. The important point is that Rockwell Kent is not only needed in Alaska to enable him to see these things, but that there is even more than this in it. One reads

Our Baggage

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

MANY peoples of many lands are starting on a journey—the journey all must eventually travel—that from matter to Spirit; or, as mortals are pleased to call it, from earth to heaven. When the discovery is made that this journey does not necessitate traveling from one place to another, but requires a readjustment of thought, we have taken the first important step. With this awakening we start on our mental pilgrimage; but, alas, we often burden ourselves with unnecessary and heavy baggage in our desire and attempts to carry with us our acquaintances, our friends, or maybe our dearest relatives. It may occasion sadness when we see that we cannot take them along with us, but apparently have to part company with them.

Thoughts can meet only on the ground of a common interest and comprehension, exchanging much that is helpful and sustaining. Mrs. Eddy says in "Retrospection and Introspection" (p. 76), "The spiritually minded meet on the stairs which lead up to spiritual love." Such thoughts are angel messengers from God, the source of all good. They bring us comfort and cheer, tender love, and spiritual understanding, enabling us to help a brother pilgrim over many a difficult place. So, even if we have to relinquish some cherished tie, let us be grateful for God's unending supply of right friendship and affection.

The way has been made plain for all who care to travel it; and it is our business to watch our own steps—not another's. Carrying another's burdens will not benefit him in the least, but will seriously hinder his advancement, as well as our own. It will rob him of his individual experience, through which he must learn, and Science is for all to understand and to practice. It takes a willing mind, a humble, teachable heart, to accept its rules and its precepts. But when thought has been sufficiently instructed through the Christ-spirit, it can lay down its false responsibilities, and trust all to the Father's tender, loving care, knowing that finally "all the ends of the world shall remember and turn unto the Lord."

fallen and strengthen the weak. Therefore, give up thy earth-weights." Sometimes the glory of the Christ-idea shines on one's path in a wonderful physical healing, and one is radiantly happy in his release from pain. He accepts all that is generously given him by the one who has already journeyed part of the way, and who lovingly welcomes him as a fellow-traveler; but he cannot rest there. There are no halfway stations, no stopping places in this mountain climb,—no loitering in the gratification of the senses if we would reach the summit.

How comforting it is to recall the assurance given us in Deuteronomy: "The eternal God is thy refuge, and underneath are the everlasting arms; and he shall thrust out the enemy from before thee; and shall say, Destroy them." We have no right to indulge in mental meddlesomeness, or prophesying. We know not the day, nor the hour, when our brother will hear Love's call and awaken to join the great army of those who have, even though in small degree, entered the ranks of Christian progress.

As we learn to replace the thoughts of anxiety about others with thoughts of faith, courage, and hope, we shall find ourselves free to lend the helping hand where there is a real need; and Love will not leave our arms unfilled.

"Onward, Christian, though the region
Where thou art dread and lone;
God hath set a guardian legion
Very near thee,—press thou on!"

Today the Christ has again been revealed through the rediscovery in Christian Science of its healing presence, and been given to a burdened world through the textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" by Mary Baker Eddy, Christian Science is for all to understand and to practice. It takes a willing mind, a humble, teachable heart, to accept its rules and its precepts. But when thought has been sufficiently instructed through the Christ-spirit, it can lay down its false responsibilities, and trust all to the Father's tender, loving care, knowing that finally "all the ends of the world shall remember and turn unto the Lord."

In his fascinatingly illustrated log-book of his library (a small one), taken on his trip, that both Dürer and Blake find a place in it, and it is not difficult to see that the forced concentration on a few chosen masterpieces over so long a period had as much to do with the resulting pictures as the landscape itself.—Maxwell Armfield, in "An Artist in America."

Rice and Coconuts

At eleven o'clock that morning we landed on a sand-bank and the Malays began to cook rice. Each man had a small brass pot which he supported on three little wooden pegs driven into the sand. Two or three handfuls of rice were placed in the pot and barely covered with cold water. A fire was lighted, and as soon as the water began to boil, the fire was removed and a few glowing coals were placed on the pot. The rice was stirred several times at intervals and left with the cover on in between the stirrings. After about twenty minutes, it had completely absorbed all the water and was beautifully cooked. The grain separate. The Malays sat on their haunches and turned the rice out on to a large leaf, which they held in the right hand while they ate with the left. Mohammedans always eat with the left hand; in fact, each hand has its special duty assigned to it, and they never vary their habits.

Opposite the sand-bank was a small Malay house in among some coconut palms. I beckoned to Sahar and tried to persuade him to climb up and pick a nut. He shook his head, but he crossed the stream, went into the house, and in a few moments returned with a monkey with a coil of rope tied to its waist. . . . In about two minutes it was up the tree and looking down at us as much as to say: "Well, which nut do you want?" If Sahar had wanted the nut for making a stirrer, he would have said, "Kuning (yellow)," but as I wanted a drink, he said: "Hijau (green)," and immediately the monkey took hold of a large green coconut and spun it around until it dropped off the tree. . . . The monkey broke or coconut monkey, and the Malays for centuries have trained it to pick coconuts. In such a way probably originated the old traveller's tale that monkeys throw coconuts at people. Monkeys and apes certainly do break branches and sometimes pick jungle fruits and throw them down, but they usually do this when infuriated, and even then they do not throw them at people. . . . The coconut that the brok picked was considerably larger than my head. It was quite fascinating to see Sahar deftly cutting slices off one end of the husk with his sharp parang until he came to the coconut shell. Then Sahar repaid me for my joke, because he showed me the exposed shell and suddenly stuck his knife into it, and I got the milk straight in the eye. When the milk had stopped squirting out, Sahar cut a hole in the shell and handed me the best long drink I have ever had. I drank till I couldn't drink any more and then handed it to Sahar. . . . With one stroke of his knife he split the nut in half and then cut off a piece of the green husk which he carved into a spoon and handed me, beckoning me to eat the inside of the nut, which was full of a delicious jelly. It is this jelly that slowly turns into the hard white coconut with which most people are familiar. Sometimes, upon opening a ripe coconut, a ball of soft, spongy pith is found, about the size of an

A HALF-CENTURY EDITION OF SCIENCE and HEALTH with KEY TO THE SCRIPTURES

by MARY BAKER EDDY

In order to mark in a simple and appropriate manner the completion of a half century since "Science and Health" was first published, the Trustees under the Will of Mary Baker Eddy have authorized the publication of a Half-Century Edition of the pocket-size textbook. This edition has a title-page printed in two colors, and is bound in maroon morocco, limp, round corners, gilt edges, uniform in size with the regular pocket edition. The Half-Century Edition of the textbook will be issued, in place of the black morocco pocket edition for the remainder of the year 1925.

The price of this special pocket edition will be the same as that of the regular pocket edition—namely, one copy, \$5.00, twelve or more to one address, each \$4.75.

Orders and remittances, therefore should be sent to

HARRY I. HUNT,
Publishers' Agent
107 Falmouth Street
Back Bay Station
Boston, Massachusetts

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Founded 1908 by MARY BAKER EDDY
An International Daily Newspaper

Published daily, except Sundays and holidays, by The Christian Science Publishing Society, 107 Falmouth Street, Boston, Mass. Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries: One year, \$10.00; six months, \$5.00; three months, \$2.50; one month, 75 cents. Single copies 5 cents.

WILLIS J. ARBON, Editor
Communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication, and all other matters of business, should be addressed to the Editor, if the return of manuscripts is desired they must be accompanied by a stamped and addressed envelope, but the Editor does not hold himself responsible for such communications.

Member of The Associated Press
The Associated Press is exclusively entitled to the use for publication of all news and other material credited to it or not otherwise credited in this publication of special dispatches herein are reserved to The Christian Science Publishing Society.

The Christian Science Monitor is on sale in Christian Science Reading Rooms throughout the world. Those who may desire to purchase The Christian Science Monitor regularly from any particular newsstand where it is not now on sale, are requested to notify The Christian Science Publishing Society. Cost of remitting copies of The Christian Science Monitor is as follows:

Domestic Foreign
14 pages 6 cents 3 cents
18 to 24 pages 8 cents 4 cents
25 to 30 pages 9 cents 5 cents
31 to 36 pages 10 cents 6 cents
37 to 42 pages 11 cents 7 cents
Remitting to post office orders, 1 cent for each 2 oz. or fraction.

NEWS OFFICES
European: 2 Adelphi Terrace, London.
Washington: 821-2 Colorado Building, Washington, D. C.
Eastern: 229 Madison Ave., New York City.
Western: 1488 McCormick Bldg., 232 So. Michigan Ave., Chicago.
Northern California: Room 200, 525 Market Street, San Francisco.
Southern California: 620 Van Ness Building, Los Angeles.
Australia: Perpetual Trustees Buildings, 102-4 Queen Street, Melbourne, Victoria, Australia.

BRANCH ADVERTISING OFFICES
New York 270 Madison Ave.
Philadelphia 802 Fox Bldg.
Cleveland 1417 Broadway
Detroit 455 Cork Bldg.
Chicago 115 McCormick Bldg.
Kansas City 705 Commerce Bldg.
San Francisco 625 Market Street
Los Angeles 630 Van Ness Bldg.
Seattle 763 Empire Bldg.
London 2 Adelphi Terrace
Paris 56 Faubourg St. Honoré
Advertising rates given on application. The right to decline any advertisement is reserved.
Published by
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY
BOSTON, MASS., U. S. A.
Publishers of
The Christian Science Journal
Christian Science Sentinel
Der Herald der Christian Science
Le Journal de Christian Science
Christian Science Quarterly

EDUCATIONAL

"My First Inquiry; 'What Is Your System of Punishment?'"

London, Eng.

Special Correspondence

I was asked to give a general estimate of the value and quality of a particular school. I think my first inquiry would be into the system of punishment that was in use. There is really no better test than this. For unless the authorities have thought out carefully what ends their system is meant to achieve, it is pretty certain that they have given no serious thought to education as a whole, that it is to them largely a thing of routine and custom, so many subjects to teach because they are always taught, such and such examinations to pass, these and those activities to encourage simply because "it is always done." Now teachers who act in this way are teachers for some other reason than the right one. They have "drifted in" to the profession or have had, as one of them expressed it the other day, "to fall back" on teaching as a last resource.

Anyhow I should like to ask them what exactly is the idea at the back of their punishment system. I imagine the glib and ready answer of many of them would be "to make the children work." The very word "make" is significant to those who understand. Or perhaps a more advanced punisher would say "to make the children realize that, unless they work, in their after lives unpleasant consequences are bound to ensue." Or one more advanced still "because it is a law of nature that those who do not perform their duties adequately must suffer."

More Constructive
They are then assisting nature! It would perhaps be cruel to go on and ask them what they mean by nature, but, if we did, the definition either implicit or explicit, would probably

be "the way of the world." Shall we drive them from this position? No, we will refrain. This is the way of destructive criticism. We must be more constructive. Shall we ask them if they would agree with the great paradox that no punishment is justified unless the delinquent gains by the punishment? I wonder what the answer would be.

Let us take a concrete case. A child of 9 years of age came home from school one day and informed her parents that she had been punished for infringing a school rule. She had neglected to change her shoes before going into a classroom. As an aid to her memory for future occasions she had to write out 500 times, "I must change my shoes directly I enter the school." Let us apply our test. Would she gain anything worth gaining by this task? Possibly she might not offend in this way again. She has learnt her lesson! What lesson? And how if, in learning it, she has learnt other lessons too, the lessons of deceit, evasion, cunning or possibly resentment, and an inner conviction that education is a tyranny imposed by the strong on the weak. Or, at the best, might not the lasting result be a contempt for the teacher and the school, and an indifference to education altogether?

A Farce
I remember a particular master many years ago whose one punishment for all offenses great or small was the writing out of a Greek verb in all its moods, active, passive, and middle. All the members of his form knew beforehand what would happen, and most of them had employed their leisure at the beginning of term in getting the thing done. Thus they were ready and armed for all eventualities. Up to a certain point they

could offend with impunity. For when the punishment was given up it was thrown into the wastepaper basket, and thence at the end of the day carefully retrieved by the owner in readiness for the next occasion. It was a regular ritual. The master knew it, and the boys knew it, and on the whole rather enjoyed it. But this was a farce, you will say. It was, but such farces may be found still played on many school stages at the present day.

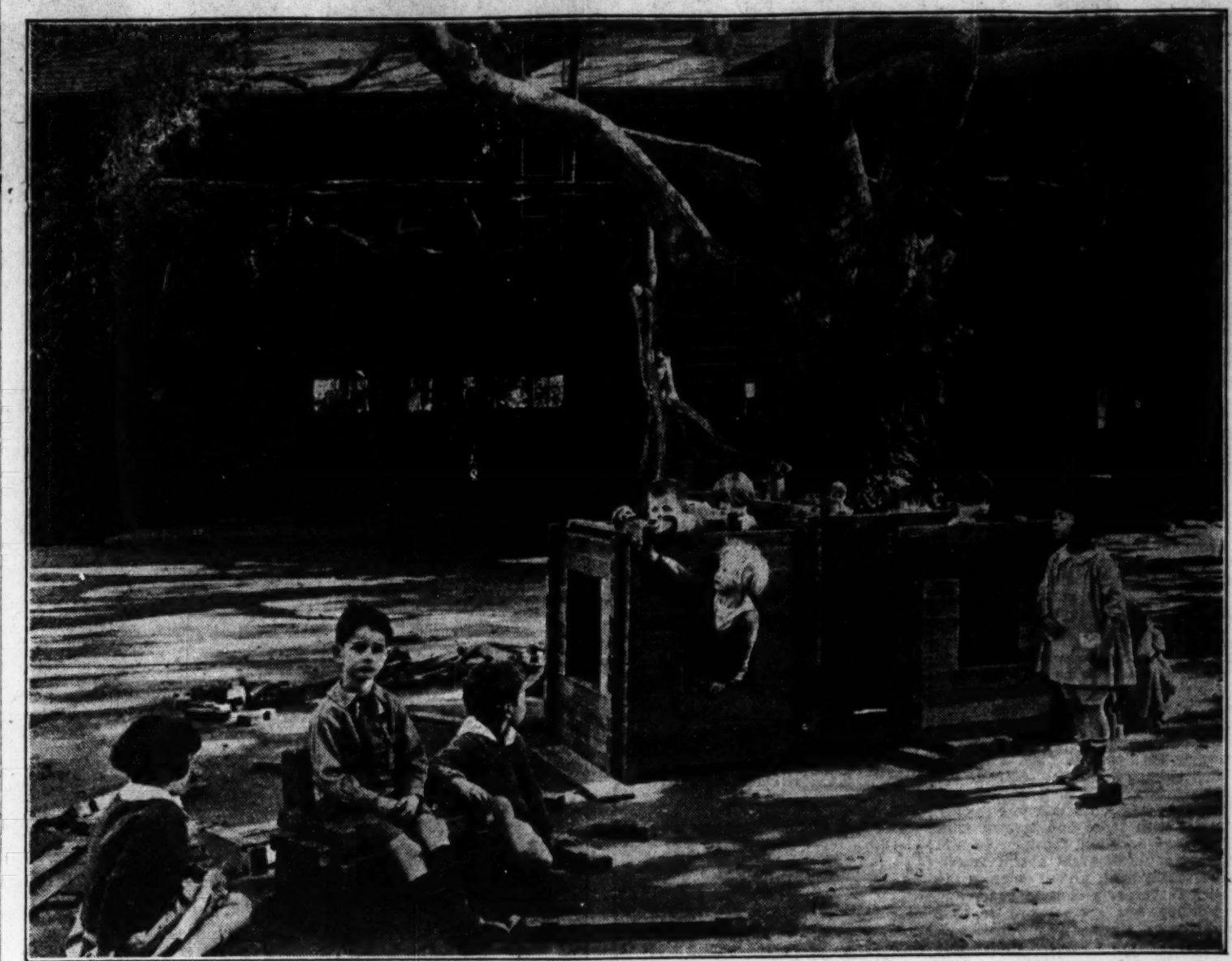
Indeed I am inclined to think that most punishments are a farce—when they are not a tragedy. All the impositions, detentions, canings, and extra drill expulsions, and what not are nothing but labor-saving devices for the teacher. And labor-saving in this way is thought-saving, and thought-saving is not the way of education. But the child must be taught to obey. Would you let offenses go uncorrected? Not at all. I should, however, prefer to express it differently.

A child would certainly do well to learn obedience to a law or rule which is felt to be reasonable. He should feel, moreover, that the penalty exacted is no more than adequate to the offense. The absurdity of most systems or methods of punishment, which are of course not usually as capricious as those I have mentioned, is that they are out of all proportion to the offense, that such stern justice is administered to small misdemeanors that there is nothing left for the greater offenses, those vices that actually corrupt and hurt the child. For often the system is an easy and ready-made instrument in the hands of a weak or bad-tempered teacher who can write the name of a particular delinquent on a scrap of paper, and then go on his way rejoicing. He does not stop to consider whether he may not have been himself a contributory cause to the offense.

A Confession of Failure
All punishment is, if you think it out, a confession of failure. It may be inevitable in an imperfect society, the big outside world equally with the little model of the world inside the school, but it is a confession of failure all the same. And those who escape are often worse than those who suffer!

If only a teacher would recognize this truth, the number of punishments inflicted would, I think, be few. There are some who have felt this so deeply that they have, as it were, inscribed on the entrance to their schools, "Whatever you do here, you will not be punished." Certainly I have known one such. To me, I am bound to say, such a procedure means a direct invitation to offend. It is to fall into the other extreme. "What punishment do you then suggest?" Such a question is unmeaning to those who have really got to grips with the problem. All I ask is whether you agree or not with the paradox quoted above. "No punishment is justified unless the offender gains by it."

On the answer to that question hangs all the law and the prophets of education.



Where Children Use Three-Foot-Long Blocks to Build Two and Three-Room Houses. The Little Girls Then Keep House as an Initial Step in Domestic Science.—Broad Oaks School, Pasadena, Calif.

Play That Becomes an Achievement in Workmanship

Los Angeles, Calif.

Special Correspondence

EDUCATION that converts playing into an achievement in workmanship has been developed in an interesting way in the out-door kindergarten at the Broad Oaks School, Pasadena. It is conducted entirely out of doors under the shade of enormous oaks that gave the school its name. All activities, both in the line of study and play, are centered under these trees, and one of the most used "games" is that of "building house."

Special blocks, only recently invented and patented, are used here. These blocks run as large as a yard long, and with them the children build houses of several rooms, with roof, windows and doors all complete. The rooms are properly partitioned inside when the house is built it is a fine specimen of workmanship.

Usually the kindergarten and primary children make a three-room house, that being the most popular size with the little girls. And they are usually the ones to be pleased, for after the house is built they move in with their dolls and "keep house" as an initial step in domestic science.

The children themselves are allowed to plan the houses they build, and to plan the furniture they make. The blocks are easily adapted to building furniture, and the boys are especially proficient in this. Any little four-year-old housekeeper, having moved in with her doll family and wanting some special piece of furniture, can secure it by calling on the kindergarten boys.

It is just as easy to teach children to think out a real house plan and build a house big enough for practical use as it is to teach them to build a doll house.

tical play purposes as it is to let them play with small blocks, teachers at this school declare. It is noticeable that in building houses of this size children who are at first timid very rapidly lose their sense of fear and climb to the top of the walls to put the roof on.

There is never a day at this school when some building activity is not going on under the oaks. All blackboard and table work is done out of doors, too, under the shade of the trees. There is an indoor kindergarten room for rainy days but it is seldom used, and many a time even in the rain the little carpenters are to be found building a house, or making furniture in some spot where the foliage of the trees gives a partial shelter from the rain.

"Climbing" is used as a keynote for both play and study at Broad Oaks, and from learning to climb up the walls of the block house the children soon begin to climb the oaks. The larger children are ever climbing them. Another device used for encouraging the smaller tots to climb is a double ladder made for this school, with the rungs quite close together so that the shortest legs can negotiate it. The teachers believe that the more the children climb the less timidity they have.

The work of the Broad Oaks kindergarten children with these yard-long blocks will be one of the exhibits at the annual convention of the International Kindergarten Union, according to present tentative plans of the exhibit committee.

SCHOOLS—European
St. Gothard School
Chesham, Herts, England
Day & Boarding School. First Class Modern Education. Facilities for all subjects. Pupils prepared for Examinations. For particulars apply to the Principals. MISS R. E. CHURCHARD, N. Y. U. MISS M. SCOTT, B. Sc.

Paxton Park
St. Neots, Hunts., England
Sound & practical education based upon right thinking, character & success. Pupils prepared for Public Schools. Home life, ample accommodation, individual attention. Beautiful & extensive grounds. Outdoor life & interests. Headmaster H. BOARDMAN (M. A., Cantab). Mr. and Mrs. Claude N. Wyatt, Box 194, Bethlehem, Pa.

Challoner School
72 Queen's Gate, London, S. W. 7.
DAY AND BOARDING SCHOOL
Girls prepared if desired for University Entrance & Scholarships. Facilities for outdoor games & practical work of many kinds. Day boys taken up to the age of 10. There is a large staff of University Specialists & a large staff of experienced teachers. Students can be prepared for the teaching professions. APPLICATION TO THE PRINCIPALS

Heatherhurst
Grange
Reading School for Girls. Fully equipped residential & visiting staff. Extensive grounds; large gymnasium. Swimming, Tennis, Cricket, Hockey, Net-ball. Principals: The Misses Dunstan & Miss Hardy.

Clear View
264 South Norwood Hill
London, S. E. 25, England
First Class Modern Education for Girls. Boarders & Day Scholars received. FOR FULL PARTICULARS APPLY TO THE PRINCIPALS. Tel. Sydenham 2688

Kippington House
SEVENOAKS, KENT
London main line 10 minutes
High Class Boarding School for Girls from 8 to 18. Historic Georgian Mansion. Altitude 500 feet. 12 Acres Grounds. Playing fields. Home produce. Central Heating. Daily Bath. All subjects taught by highly qualified staff on modern lines. Individual attention. Fresh air & scenery. Gardening. School run in conjunction. Students prepared for the R. N. S. Exams. Terms 40 to 60 guineas per term.

The School That Gets Results
DAY AND NIGHT SESSION
B.C. COMMERCIAL SCHOOL
709 Georgia Vancouver, B. C.
Behnke Dalkor
Business College
—Is the officially recognized leader of America's 10,000 business colleges, for typewriting, shorthand, stenography, bookkeeping, etc. Every graduate is placed in a paying position. Free School Catalogues. Enroll ANY TIME. Day or Night. School Fourth, Near Morrison, Portland, Ore.

By Love and Kindness

Brooklyn, N. Y.

Special Correspondence

MISS EMMA J. CARR, principal of Lockwood Academy, Brooklyn, until the school closed late in May, has the most gracious record of having conducted a school for girls and boys of the age when a good time is spelled the same as "noise" for 57 years and retained the love of the neighbors. This love was evidenced in a substantial way when the fiftieth anniversary was reached and the neighbors presented Miss Carr and her sister with a purse of \$700.

Miss Carr is an apostle of gentleness. "I believe," she said, "that true education secures to each child as much freedom of action as is consistent with propriety of conduct and progress in studies. My school was organized and conducted on that basis, teaching the child to obey the spiritual laws of its nature and cultivating self-control. I do not believe that natural instinct leads to wrong

SCHOOLS—United States
GIRLS' COLLEGIATE SCHOOL
REMOVAL TO THE COUNTRY
Thirty-four year begins October first. Glendora, foothills overlooking San Gabriel valley. Fifty-acre estate—wooded groves, woodlands, canyons. New buildings, Italian type. All modern conveniences. Boarding, day, and summer school. GRADE 10 to 12. A REALITY. Accredited. Seventh grade to college entrance; also General Special and Post-graduate courses. 1000 West Adams Street, Los Angeles, until September 1. MISS PARSONS AND MISS DENNEEN, Principals.

Bishopthorpe Manor
FOR GIRLS
In the Leighs, Yorkshire, two hours from New York and Philadelphia.
Courses: College Preparatory, Home Economics, Interior Decoration, Costume Design, Secretarial Work, Expression, Art, Music, Arts and Crafts.
Riding, Tennis, Swimming in the School's own Pool.
Mr. and Mrs. Claude N. Wyatt, Box 194, Bethlehem, Pa.

The Westlake School
for GIRLS
College Preparatory and Collegiate courses. Located in the heart of the city of Los Angeles. Modern buildings. Tennis, Swimming, Riding, Unusual musical advantages as in country school grades. JESSICA S. VANCE and FREDERICA DE LAGUNA, Principals. Box C 333, So. Westmoreland, Los Angeles, Calif.

Boarding and Day School
for girls and boys. Primary preparatory to high school.
An outdoor school delightfully situated in Carmel Bay.

STUDY
INTERIOR DECORATION
AT HOME
Practical training by delightful Home Study method. Color harmony, fabrics, period styles, furniture arrangement and all fundamentals. Send for catalog 46 C. The NEW YORK SCHOOL OF INTERIOR DECORATION. 441 Madison Avenue, N. Y. City

The Kenmore School
471 Commonwealth Avenue
BOSTON
CORDEQUATIONAL
Boarding and Day Departments
Telephone Kenmore 0437

NE of a series of announcements concerning the history, methods or aims of The Principia appears on this page every Thursday.
Educational Lower School Upper School Junior College
The PRINCIPIA
Founded 1898 St. Louis, Mo.

when the mind is trained in the right direction." A bank was robbed. Miss Carr knew that the children had heard of it at home. The next day she asked the children how many would like to hear a story. Little hands flew into the air. This, as usual, served as an incentive to study diligently so that the books might be closed a few moments before the appointed time. The children were ready for the story promptly, and

SCHOOLS—United States
Virginia College
For Young Women
A standardized Junior College. Two years ahead college work permits entrance into junior year of leading colleges. Four years preparatory. Intensive elective courses. Music, Art, Expression, Domestic Science, Secretarial Training, Journalism, Library Methods. Statutory buildings, wooded campus, swimming, back-riding, golf and tennis. Mattie P. Harris, Pres. Mrs. Ed. Harris, Secy. 1100 West Adams Street, Los Angeles, until September 1. MISS PARSONS AND MISS DENNEEN, Principals.

LANGUAGES
All modern languages taught by native teachers. Conversation, Reading, Writing and Evening Classes. FREE Trial Lesson. Call, write or phone for catalog.
Berlitz School of Languages
Rt. 47 Years 336 Branches
132 Boylston Street, Boston. Tel. Beach 3008
Also schools in New York, Philadelphia, Washington, Baltimore, Detroit, Chicago.

Berkeley Hall School
2211 Fourth Avenue, Los Angeles, Calif.
Day school for girls and boys from kindergarten to eighth grade inclusive. Boarding department for girls. Automobile service to all parts of Los Angeles, Hollywood and Beverly Hills. Empire 1445

The Winnwood School
Teaches fundamentals rather than the superficiality of education.
THE School Faculty is selected for ability to bring out harmony, obedience and discipline as well as for academic worth.
Summer School, July and August
Member of
The University of the State of New York
First Grade to College
LAKE GROVE : LONG ISLAND : NEW YORK

Phidelah Rice
School of the Spoken Word
EAST CHOP
MARTHA'S VINEYARD ISLAND
FIRST TERM OPENS JULY 4
Fifteenth Summer
Forty minutes' sail from Cape Cod. Ideal sea bathing. Intensive courses in Expression and in addition
A Unique Opportunity
to prepare for Professional Acting and Stage Direction. Two casts presenting six plays during eight weeks in the school's own Little Theatre. Only four places still left to fill. Post Office, Oak Bluffs, Mass.

The Fischer School
of Music
WALLA WALLA, WASH.
High School Classes in JULY
SEATTLE, WASH., in JULY
6211 21st Avenue, N. E. Tel. Ken. 7196

SUMMER SCHOOLS
MRS. EDGAR FISCHER, Piano; MISS FLORA McLAUGHLIN, Musical Kindergarten of
Prepares for leading colleges. Arranges or rapid promotion. Intensive program under experienced instructors. Languages, Mathematics, Sciences and History. Country estate; 26 miles from Boston. Resident and day pupils. For information Address GEORGE C. MINARD Clifton Villa, Hopkinton, Mass.

OPENS JULY 6
SUMMER SESSION
BRYANT AND STRATTON BOSTON
Prepares and Places Graduates in Positions Offering Advancement.
Send for Bulletin giving courses, etc.
FALL SESSION OPENS SEPT. 8
J.W. BLAISDELL, Principal
334 Boylston St.
Cambridge, Mass.
TEL. BACK BAY 3000

THE MOTIVATION OF SPELLING

By CLARA HULBERT SMITH, Kansas City, Mo.

LESSON 34

Financial or legal advice given by the laity is fraught with danger. Conspicuous in the eastern market is capital writing typewriter—the primitive looking ancestor of them all.

Most legal tomes be studded with anecdotes to provoke a thumping! How many decennial anniversaries could the motorcar celebrate! Despite attacks on political regimes, law and politics have yet to be dissociated. Politics is ever a dominant factor.

Any travel, its phenomena, spectacles, has broadened our sphere and justified the confidence of commerce. Play, alternated with work, strengthens morale. Without play, spontaneity and buoyancy are soon on the wane.

NOTE TO STUDENT
"Spelling" etc. in next lesson.
DERIVATIVE WORDS
capitalize travelogue ancestral phenomenon celebrity justifiable confidential dominion
PRONOUNCE
museum tomes anecdote thumping attack regime phenomenal sphere alternate morale spontaneity buoyancy

[Lessons appear Mondays. Lesson Key sent on application to Education Editor.]

Survey of Colleges Raises and Answers Questions

By FRANK C. LOCKWOOD

Iowa University of Arizona

WHAT is the American College aiming at? Is it hitting the mark? Are its practices sound? How should it mend its ways? "The American Arts College, A Limited Survey," by Frederick J. Kelly, New York, Macmillan Company—raises and answers some such questions as these. It applies the new scientific method of educational research to the American liberal arts college. The author is dean of administration in the University of Minnesota.

The Commonwealth Fund of New York supplied money for the investigation. The study was planned and carried out under the direction of a special committee consisting of the following distinguished men: Samuel P. Capen, Joseph C. Brown, Lotus D. Coffman, W. Wallace Charters, Joseph M. Gwinn, Charles H. Judd, Albert B. Meredith, Henry W. Suzzallo and W. C. Wood.

The report does not deal with the training, salaries or teaching burden of college instructors; nor with cost of building, equipment and maintenance. Attention is centered upon course of study, methods of teaching, extra-curricular activities. The materials are drawn from talks with college professors, deans and presidents; from catalogues and printed statements; from conferences with students and questionnaires sent out to alumni. While the survey was limited chiefly to 12 colleges widely dispersed and various in type, it attempts to supply data "representative of college practice in general. It is perhaps the most scientific, searching and authoritative inquiry yet made into the aims and practices of the American college.

As to college aims, there is general agreement in the various statements put forth by catalogues, deans, and faculty committees, that they are three: (1) to supply the tools of learning; (2) to give culture, efficiency, and enjoyment through access to the treasures of the past and command of the vital truths of the present; and (3) to afford preparation for an independent and productive place in society. These aims require differentiation, both with respect to the materials presented, the methods of presenting the materials, the training of the teacher, and plans for appraising the work of the student. For example—as touching the training of the teacher—doubt may well be cast on "the validity" of the present practice of recruiting teachers for the cultural courses . . . from graduate schools having as their main function the development of research ability."

The report points out that there is a marked tendency to separate the junior college from the senior college; that, in tax-supported institutions, the first two years of college will tend to combine with the last two years of high school, since there is no good reason from the standpoint of subject matter or anything else why this should not occur; that it should be easy and natural for many students to terminate their

preparatory and cultural training at this point; that the college should more; that (except in the case of students who can afford four full years in college purely for general culture and enrichment) the last two years of college will be looked upon increasingly as a time for specialization and vocational preparation; that even now, more than teachers realize, upper division students are choosing their courses with the definite thought of fitting themselves for their life work; that, therefore, unified upper division curricula shaped so as to give orderly preparation for a vocation will more and more claim the attention of department heads and college officers; that, more than ever before, attention is being given to vocational guidance; that, as a result of this, it has become apparent that the various parts of the American educational system do not fit together, indeed, that we have separate institutions rather than an educational organism; so that the transition from one unit to another often proves disadvantageous to the student and costly to the public.

The survey points out that teachers, students, and alumni alike are sure that college teaching is not what it should be. The lecture method is too much in use, and too often it is wholly misapplied. Discussion, though rich in possibilities, is mostly confined to the upper division student, unless he has been magnetized by the vocational or professional motive, tolerates the dreary method of question and answer, and since

CAMPS FOR GIRLS
CAMP KOHAHNA
"Right Activities"
FOR GIRLS
on Lake Michigan, Mich. City, Mich.
R. F. D. No. 3
Stater Camp to Camp Leelanau. Tutoring in regular school subjects, team sports and recreation. For information address: MISS MAUDE BEALS TURNER, R. F. D. No. 3, Maple City, Mich. Camp Kohahna advertised in The Christian Science Monitor.

on the shores of Santa Catalina Island
CALIFORNIA
Rustic cabins, large airy tents. Swimming, boating, canoeing, riding. Spacious grounds for athletics. Season July 1 to Aug. 14. For rates, etc.,
Toyon Camp for Girls
1908 West Adams Street, Los Angeles 4567

CAMPS FOR ADULTS, BOYS AND GIRLS
The White Mountain Camp
TAMWORTH, N. H. Incorporated 1905
Is a Most Beautiful Part of the White Mountain District. Combined Advantages of Lake and Superior Camps of Adirondack Park. With Steam.

CAMP CHOCORUA
For Boys
Education and Character Development through self-activity. In a favorable mental and physical environment, under the direction of men and women fitted to lead thought and conduct into right channels. Tutoring when desired, but not advised when unnecessary. All usual features.
VRAIMONT COTTAGES
For Adults Only
Bungalows and Cottages. Tents if desired. Good Table and Service. Modern Conveniences. A Wholesome Outdoor Life. Auto Service at Low Rates. Booklet of all four camps on request.
E. G. DAVIDSON, A. M., Litt. D., Director

CAMPS FOR BOYS
Camp Leelanau
for BOYS
on Lake Michigan, Glen Arbor, Mich.
Box 27, School 970-1200 a. m. Swimming, Tennis, Canoeing, Hiking, Baseball, Basketball. Write for booklet to WILLIAM L. DILLON, Director, Box 27, Glen Arbor, Mich. Camp Leelanau advertised in The Christian Science Monitor.

An Ideal Camp for Boys of all ages
CAMP ROPLOA
Expressing our standard of thought
REFLECTION OF PERFECTION IS OUR AIM
on Long Lake, Harrison, Maine
GEO. STANLEY, Director
RIDGEBURY, N. H.
This advertisement appears only in The Christian Science Monitor.

KANSAS CITY
Business College
in preparation to accept Summer School Enrollments Now. Thorough training given. Our Catalog Free. B. C. BETHAM, Mgr.

KANSAS CITY
Business College
A school thoroughly equipped in every department to train for its object the training of young men and women for success in life. Highest fees. C. F. SMITH, Principal, 1021 McGee Street, Kansas City, Mo. Catalog Free

The School That Gets Results
DAY AND NIGHT SESSION
B.C. COMMERCIAL SCHOOL
709 Georgia Vancouver, B. C.
Behnke Dalkor
Business College
—Is the officially recognized leader of America's 10,000 business colleges, for typewriting, shorthand, stenography, bookkeeping, etc. Every graduate is placed in a paying position. Free School Catalogues. Enroll ANY TIME. Day or Night. School Fourth, Near Morrison, Portland, Ore.

Ajanta and Bagh Pilgrimages

be glad to have
at you responded
g.
a purchase why
ctice to first look
sements in the

**FOR 23 YEARS
WE HAVE NEVER
PAID LESS THAN
5%
PER ANNUM
IN DIVIDENDS**

ERN MANS. STREET RAILWAY	2900
ern Massachusetts Street Rail-	3100
ports for May net income of	1500
l compared with \$43,422 in May a	400
ago: five months to May 31 net	500
was \$340,262 compared with	100
28,	300

Wv.	82½	81½	81½	77½	\$6.60 per ton.
Ord.	53½	53	53	52½	Exports of asbestos last year other than sand and waste decreased 30,000 tons. This is largely accounted for by the fact that much of the output is now being utilized by new asbestos factories located in Canada.
Lode	7	7	7	7	
Br.	18	17½	17½		
Sdy.	35½	35½	35½		
.....	69½	69½	69½	69½	

reached 190,185 cats, a gain of	Pub Svc G & E 54s '59	1047
carloads.	Pub Svc El & G 54s '64	1044
	Read Cen RR NJ cpl 4s '51	923
	Roch Gas 7s	1104
MORE FURNACES ACTIVE	St L I M & S rfg 4s '29	96
PITTSBURGH, June 25 —American	St L I M & S 4s R&G dv '33	894
Wire Company has fired three ad-	St L S W con 4s '32	834
ditional open hearth furnaces at its	St L & S F 4s A '50	77

ALABAMA POWER EARNINGS
The Alabama Power Company increased its balance for the year ended May 31.

organized with
represented as the
bus operators

record June 20.

AUSTRIAN EXPORTS TO RUSSIA

There has been considerable increase of Austrian exports to Soviet Russia. Especially Austrian manufacturers of scythes, agricultural machinery and

ultural associa-
franca,

HITTING STILL FEATURES RACE

Batting Averages Continue
on the Increase in the
American League

AMERICAN LEAGUE	Won	Lost	P.C.
Philadelphia	20	18	.520
Washington	20	21	.488
Chicago	20	22	.476
St. Louis	19	24	.440
Detroit	19	25	.432
Cleveland	18	27	.400
New York	17	28	.379
Boston	16	30	.346

RESULTS SATURDAY
Detroit 11, Boston 1.
Washington 10, Philadelphia 11.
New York 12, Chicago 2.
Cleveland 5, St. Louis 3.
Philadelphia 4, Detroit 2.

Tremendous hitting continues to be the big feature of the race in the American League as well as in the National League. Philadelphia is leading in hitting, and is expected to continue to lead in the batting averages. The hitting in the league this year, according to Manager Cobb of Detroit, is the best he has ever seen. He says that the hitting is better than in any other year, and that the batting averages are higher than in any other year.

The hitting in the league this year, according to Manager Cobb of Detroit, is the best he has ever seen. He says that the hitting is better than in any other year, and that the batting averages are higher than in any other year.

The hitting in the league this year, according to Manager Cobb of Detroit, is the best he has ever seen. He says that the hitting is better than in any other year, and that the batting averages are higher than in any other year.

The hitting in the league this year, according to Manager Cobb of Detroit, is the best he has ever seen. He says that the hitting is better than in any other year, and that the batting averages are higher than in any other year.

The hitting in the league this year, according to Manager Cobb of Detroit, is the best he has ever seen. He says that the hitting is better than in any other year, and that the batting averages are higher than in any other year.

The hitting in the league this year, according to Manager Cobb of Detroit, is the best he has ever seen. He says that the hitting is better than in any other year, and that the batting averages are higher than in any other year.

The hitting in the league this year, according to Manager Cobb of Detroit, is the best he has ever seen. He says that the hitting is better than in any other year, and that the batting averages are higher than in any other year.

The hitting in the league this year, according to Manager Cobb of Detroit, is the best he has ever seen. He says that the hitting is better than in any other year, and that the batting averages are higher than in any other year.

The hitting in the league this year, according to Manager Cobb of Detroit, is the best he has ever seen. He says that the hitting is better than in any other year, and that the batting averages are higher than in any other year.

The hitting in the league this year, according to Manager Cobb of Detroit, is the best he has ever seen. He says that the hitting is better than in any other year, and that the batting averages are higher than in any other year.

The hitting in the league this year, according to Manager Cobb of Detroit, is the best he has ever seen. He says that the hitting is better than in any other year, and that the batting averages are higher than in any other year.

The hitting in the league this year, according to Manager Cobb of Detroit, is the best he has ever seen. He says that the hitting is better than in any other year, and that the batting averages are higher than in any other year.

The hitting in the league this year, according to Manager Cobb of Detroit, is the best he has ever seen. He says that the hitting is better than in any other year, and that the batting averages are higher than in any other year.

Yale Nine Winner of 'Big Three' Title

Pond Pitches Team to Victory
Over Tigers, 10 to 9, Ending
Colorful Career

FINAL BIG THREE BASEBALL
STANDING

Team	Won	Lost	P.C.
Yale	4	1	.800
Harvard	4	2	.667
Princeton	4	2	.667

NEW YORK, June 22.—Yale University closed its season of major sports with a victory over Princeton University nine to nine for the championship of the "Big Three" baseball series. The victory was won by Yale pitcher, Pond, who pitched a perfect game.

Individual honor was also derived from the game Saturday by Capt. W. Pond, Yale pitcher, who pitched a perfect game. Pond pitched a perfect game, allowing no hits, no runs, and no errors.

The game was a close one, with Yale leading 10 to 9 in the ninth inning. Pond pitched a perfect game, allowing no hits, no runs, and no errors.

The game was a close one, with Yale leading 10 to 9 in the ninth inning. Pond pitched a perfect game, allowing no hits, no runs, and no errors.

The game was a close one, with Yale leading 10 to 9 in the ninth inning. Pond pitched a perfect game, allowing no hits, no runs, and no errors.

The game was a close one, with Yale leading 10 to 9 in the ninth inning. Pond pitched a perfect game, allowing no hits, no runs, and no errors.

The game was a close one, with Yale leading 10 to 9 in the ninth inning. Pond pitched a perfect game, allowing no hits, no runs, and no errors.

The game was a close one, with Yale leading 10 to 9 in the ninth inning. Pond pitched a perfect game, allowing no hits, no runs, and no errors.

The game was a close one, with Yale leading 10 to 9 in the ninth inning. Pond pitched a perfect game, allowing no hits, no runs, and no errors.

The game was a close one, with Yale leading 10 to 9 in the ninth inning. Pond pitched a perfect game, allowing no hits, no runs, and no errors.

The game was a close one, with Yale leading 10 to 9 in the ninth inning. Pond pitched a perfect game, allowing no hits, no runs, and no errors.

The game was a close one, with Yale leading 10 to 9 in the ninth inning. Pond pitched a perfect game, allowing no hits, no runs, and no errors.

The game was a close one, with Yale leading 10 to 9 in the ninth inning. Pond pitched a perfect game, allowing no hits, no runs, and no errors.

The game was a close one, with Yale leading 10 to 9 in the ninth inning. Pond pitched a perfect game, allowing no hits, no runs, and no errors.

The game was a close one, with Yale leading 10 to 9 in the ninth inning. Pond pitched a perfect game, allowing no hits, no runs, and no errors.

Four New Swimming Records Are Made

By The Associated Press
Stockton, Calif., June 22

TWO American swimming records were lowered in the Pacific Athletic Association meet here yesterday. Lester Smith of the Olympic Club of San Francisco was timed 2m. 48.1s. in the 220-yard backstroke race, and Warren Littlefield of the Neptune Club of Stockton was caught by the watches in 6m. 22.5s. for a new American 440-yard breaststroke record.

HARTFORD, Conn., June 22 (AP)—Walter Spence of the Brooklyn Central Y. M. C. A. swimming team, National A. A. U. champion, established a new world record for the 150-yard swim over a 50-yard course in the Capitol Pool yesterday. The time was 1m. 50s.

NEW YORK, June 22 (AP)—Miss Agnes Geraghty of the New York Women's Swimming Association lowered her own national breaststroke record for 100 meters by two-fifths of a second, Saturday, covering the distance in 1m. 35.3s.

American Trio Has
Good Medal Scores
Barnes, Kirkwood and Smith
Appear Sure to Qualify
for British Open

TROON, June 22 (AP)—The American trio of professionals, J. M. Barnes, J. H. Kirkwood and MacDonald Smith, appear to be safe among the 80 who will qualify for the British Open golf championship. Barnes and Smith each returned 75 for the opening round, and Kirkwood brought in a card of 79.

John Breckenridge, the fourth American professional aspirant for the British title, scratched, as did Douglas Macdonald, the fifth American star who lives in England.

Most of the 202 who tried to qualify returned scores of more than 80. It is thought certain that 150 for the first round will be the limit, and that 160 will be the limit for the second round.

Barnes' card represented rather erratic golf, especially in his drives. His second round score of 75, however, and his putting on the greens was consistently good. An ordinary round tomorrow should enable him to qualify for the second round.

After an unsound but spectacular start which took him to the turn in 1m. 10s., Smith continued to waver from the line with his second shot, but he finished with a 75 for the first round. He is a favorite for the British title this year, went out in 36. He was not using his masher, but played with a niblick and a four green between the fourth and ninth holes he needed only one putt.

Kirkwood was out in 37 and home in 44. He played with a niblick and a four green between the fourth and ninth holes he needed only one putt. He is a favorite for the British title this year, went out in 36. He was not using his masher, but played with a niblick and a four green between the fourth and ninth holes he needed only one putt.

The play began in warm bright weather with only a slight wind blowing over the Troon course.

MISS STINE BREAKS
BROAD JUMP RECORD

PATERSON, N. J., June 22.—Two women's records were broken yesterday at the annual broad jump and track and field tryouts for women. The broad jump record was broken by Miss Stine of the Metropolitan A. A. U. in the national championships at Pasadena, Calif., July 11.

It is probable that on the strength of their performances and their known ability as athletes, the Metropolitan A. A. U. in the national championships at Pasadena, Calif., July 11.

It is probable that on the strength of their performances and their known ability as athletes, the Metropolitan A. A. U. in the national championships at Pasadena, Calif., July 11.

It is probable that on the strength of their performances and their known ability as athletes, the Metropolitan A. A. U. in the national championships at Pasadena, Calif., July 11.

It is probable that on the strength of their performances and their known ability as athletes, the Metropolitan A. A. U. in the national championships at Pasadena, Calif., July 11.

PITTSBURGH MAY SOON TAKE LEAD

Second Place Holders Win
Five Games Last Week
and Gain on Giants

LONDON, June 22.—Overshadowing everything else in the battle of first-class cricket matches recently concluded was Cambridge University's feat of scoring 427 runs for four wickets at the Oval here in the second innings against Surrey, and winning by six wickets a match that at the start of the last day's play they appeared tolerably certain to lose.

Never before has so high a figure been reached for so few wickets in the fourth innings of a first-class game, and only once has it been exceeded for a full fourth innings in England.

Curiously enough it was also by a Light Blue eleven, which hit up 507 runs for seven wickets in "big" matches, that Cambridge won the Marylebone Cricket Club at Lord's 29 years ago. The highest fourth innings total by a first-class team in England was 573 by New South Wales in a match with South Australia at Sydney during the season of 1907 and 1908.

Everyone of the six men who had a hand in Cambridge's feat against the Oval played brilliantly and none more so than K. S. Duleepinji, who it is thought shows quite as great batting ability now as his illustrious uncle, K. S. Ranjitsinhji, known to the cricket world as "Ranji," did at a corresponding period of his career.

D. R. Jardine, Surrey captain for the second time, was the only bowler in the attack. Ten after 10 wickets on the scoreboard and 160 of 428 runs required for victory had been obtained when the opening batsman, K. S. Duleepinji, was dismissed. The batsmen, E. W. Dawson, and E. W. Dawson, were separated. Francis, the first batsman, made 66.

The first batsman, Francis, made 66. The second batsman, E. W. Dawson, was dismissed. The third batsman, E. W. Dawson, was dismissed. The fourth batsman, E. W. Dawson, was dismissed.

The first batsman, Francis, made 66. The second batsman, E. W. Dawson, was dismissed. The third batsman, E. W. Dawson, was dismissed. The fourth batsman, E. W. Dawson, was dismissed.

The first batsman, Francis, made 66. The second batsman, E. W. Dawson, was dismissed. The third batsman, E. W. Dawson, was dismissed. The fourth batsman, E. W. Dawson, was dismissed.

The first batsman, Francis, made 66. The second batsman, E. W. Dawson, was dismissed. The third batsman, E. W. Dawson, was dismissed. The fourth batsman, E. W. Dawson, was dismissed.

The first batsman, Francis, made 66. The second batsman, E. W. Dawson, was dismissed. The third batsman, E. W. Dawson, was dismissed. The fourth batsman, E. W. Dawson, was dismissed.

The first batsman, Francis, made 66. The second batsman, E. W. Dawson, was dismissed. The third batsman, E. W. Dawson, was dismissed. The fourth batsman, E. W. Dawson, was dismissed.

The first batsman, Francis, made 66. The second batsman, E. W. Dawson, was dismissed. The third batsman, E. W. Dawson, was dismissed. The fourth batsman, E. W. Dawson, was dismissed.

The first batsman, Francis, made 66. The second batsman, E. W. Dawson, was dismissed. The third batsman, E. W. Dawson, was dismissed. The fourth batsman, E. W. Dawson, was dismissed.

The first batsman, Francis, made 66. The second batsman, E. W. Dawson, was dismissed. The third batsman, E. W. Dawson, was dismissed. The fourth batsman, E. W. Dawson, was dismissed.

The first batsman, Francis, made 66. The second batsman, E. W. Dawson, was dismissed. The third batsman, E. W. Dawson, was dismissed. The fourth batsman, E. W. Dawson, was dismissed.

The first batsman, Francis, made 66. The second batsman, E. W. Dawson, was dismissed. The third batsman, E. W. Dawson, was dismissed. The fourth batsman, E. W. Dawson, was dismissed.

The first batsman, Francis, made 66. The second batsman, E. W. Dawson, was dismissed. The third batsman, E. W. Dawson, was dismissed. The fourth batsman, E. W. Dawson, was dismissed.

Cambridge Feat an Unusual One

Scores 427 Runs for Four
Wickets in Second Innings
Against Surrey

LONDON, June 22.—Overshadowing everything else in the battle of first-class cricket matches recently concluded was Cambridge University's feat of scoring 427 runs for four wickets at the Oval here in the second innings against Surrey, and winning by six wickets a match that at the start of the last day's play they appeared tolerably certain to lose.

Never before has so high a figure been reached for so few wickets in the fourth innings of a first-class game, and only once has it been exceeded for a full fourth innings in England.

Curiously enough it was also by a Light Blue eleven, which hit up 507 runs for seven wickets in "big" matches, that Cambridge won the Marylebone Cricket Club at Lord's 29 years ago. The highest fourth innings total by a first-class team in England was 573 by New South Wales in a match with South Australia at Sydney during the season of 1907 and 1908.

Everyone of the six men who had a hand in Cambridge's feat against the Oval played brilliantly and none more so than K. S. Duleepinji, who it is thought shows quite as great batting ability now as his illustrious uncle, K. S. Ranjitsinhji, known to the cricket world as "Ranji," did at a corresponding period of his career.

D. R. Jardine, Surrey captain for the second time, was the only bowler in the attack. Ten after 10 wickets on the scoreboard and 160 of 428 runs required for victory had been obtained when the opening batsman, K. S. Duleepinji, was dismissed. The batsmen, E. W. Dawson, and E. W. Dawson, were separated. Francis, the first batsman, made 66.

The first batsman, Francis, made 66. The second batsman, E. W. Dawson, was dismissed. The third batsman, E. W. Dawson, was dismissed. The fourth batsman, E. W. Dawson, was dismissed.

The first batsman, Francis, made 66. The second batsman, E. W. Dawson, was dismissed. The third batsman, E. W. Dawson, was dismissed. The fourth batsman, E. W. Dawson, was dismissed.

The first batsman, Francis, made 66. The second batsman, E. W. Dawson, was dismissed. The third batsman, E. W. Dawson, was dismissed. The fourth batsman, E. W. Dawson, was dismissed.

The first batsman, Francis, made 66. The second batsman, E. W. Dawson, was dismissed. The third batsman, E. W. Dawson, was dismissed. The fourth batsman, E. W. Dawson, was dismissed.

The first batsman, Francis, made 66. The second batsman, E. W. Dawson, was dismissed. The third batsman, E. W. Dawson, was dismissed. The fourth batsman, E. W. Dawson, was dismissed.

The first batsman, Francis, made 66. The second batsman, E. W. Dawson, was dismissed. The third batsman, E. W. Dawson, was dismissed. The fourth batsman, E. W. Dawson, was dismissed.

The first batsman, Francis, made 66. The second batsman, E. W. Dawson, was dismissed. The third batsman, E. W. Dawson, was dismissed. The fourth batsman, E. W. Dawson, was dismissed.

The first batsman, Francis, made 66. The second batsman, E. W. Dawson, was dismissed. The third batsman, E. W. Dawson, was dismissed. The fourth batsman, E. W. Dawson, was dismissed.

The first batsman, Francis, made 66. The second batsman, E. W. Dawson, was dismissed. The third batsman, E. W. Dawson, was dismissed. The fourth batsman, E. W. Dawson, was dismissed.

The first batsman, Francis, made 66. The second batsman, E. W. Dawson, was dismissed. The third batsman, E. W. Dawson, was dismissed. The fourth batsman, E. W. Dawson, was dismissed.

The first batsman, Francis, made 66. The second batsman, E. W. Dawson, was dismissed. The third batsman, E. W. Dawson, was dismissed. The fourth batsman, E. W. Dawson, was dismissed.

The first batsman, Francis, made 66. The second batsman, E. W. Dawson, was dismissed. The third batsman, E. W. Dawson, was dismissed. The fourth batsman, E. W. Dawson, was dismissed.

ILLINOIS A. C. WINS TRACK MEET

Team Scores 145 Points in
C. A. A. U. Championships

CHICAGO, June 22.—For the fourth year in succession the Illinois Athletic Club is in possession of a majority of the medals for the championship track and field games of the Central Association of the Amateur Athletic Union, held at the University of Chicago. The team scored 145 to 53 over the Chicago Athletic Association.

New Central records are ready for the books in three events, the 400-yard high hurdles, the pole vault and the javelin throw. Raymond Hass, an I. A. C. recruit from Georgetown University, made a bid for individual honors by taking first in the 120-yard high hurdles, first in the 400-yard high hurdles, and second by a close margin in the 220-yard low hurdles for 13 points. Hass set the new record in the 400-yard hurdles, 55.2s. The pole vault, E. E. Meyers of the C. A. A. raised the standard to 13ft.

The other record came in the javelin throw when H. G. Price, former University of Chicago athlete, now representing the I. A. C., established a new record of 107ft. 2 1/2 in. The standard was 107ft. 2 1/2 in. by H. B. Hoffman, another Tri-Color bearer.

The summary:
100-Yard Dash—Won by H. T. Evans, I. A. C.; second, C. H. Coffey, I. A. C.; third, Bernard Otto, I. A. C.; fourth, W. W. Draper, I. A. C.; fifth, J. E. Crane, I. A. C.; sixth, J. E. Crane, I. A. C.; seventh, J. E. Crane, I. A. C.; eighth, J. E. Crane, I. A. C.; ninth, J. E. Crane, I. A. C.; tenth, J. E. Crane, I. A. C.

220-Yard Dash—Won by Bernard Otto, I. A. C.; second, H. T. Evans, I. A. C.; third, J. E. Crane, I. A. C.; fourth, J. E. Crane, I. A. C.; fifth, J. E. Crane, I. A. C.; sixth, J. E. Crane, I. A. C.; seventh, J. E. Crane, I. A. C.; eighth, J. E. Crane, I. A. C.; ninth, J. E. Crane, I. A. C.; tenth, J. E. Crane, I. A. C.

400-Yard Dash—Won by Bernard Otto, I. A. C.; second, H. T. Evans, I. A. C.; third, J. E. Crane, I. A. C.; fourth, J. E. Crane, I. A. C.; fifth, J. E. Crane, I. A. C.; sixth, J. E. Crane, I. A. C.; seventh, J. E. Crane, I. A. C.; eighth, J. E. Crane, I. A. C.; ninth, J. E. Crane, I. A. C.; tenth, J. E. Crane, I. A. C.

800-Yard Dash—Won by Bernard Otto, I. A. C.; second, H. T. Evans, I. A. C.; third, J. E. Crane, I. A. C.; fourth, J. E. Crane, I. A. C.; fifth, J. E. Crane, I. A. C.; sixth, J. E. Crane, I. A. C.; seventh, J. E. Crane, I. A. C.; eighth, J. E. Crane, I. A. C.; ninth, J. E. Crane, I. A. C.; tenth, J. E. Crane, I. A. C.

1600-Yard Dash—Won by Bernard Otto, I. A. C.; second, H. T. Evans, I. A. C.; third, J. E. Crane, I. A. C.; fourth, J. E. Crane, I. A. C.; fifth, J. E. Crane, I. A. C.; sixth, J. E. Crane, I. A. C.; seventh, J. E. Crane, I. A. C.; eighth, J. E. Crane, I. A. C.; ninth, J. E. Crane, I. A. C.; tenth, J. E. Crane, I. A. C.

3200-Yard Dash—Won by Bernard Otto, I. A. C.; second, H. T. Evans, I. A. C.; third, J. E. Crane, I. A. C.; fourth, J. E. Crane, I. A. C.; fifth, J. E. Crane, I. A. C.; sixth, J. E. Crane, I. A. C.; seventh, J. E. Crane, I. A. C.; eighth, J. E. Crane, I. A. C.; ninth, J. E. Crane, I. A. C.; tenth, J. E. Crane, I. A. C.

6400-Yard Dash—Won by Bernard Otto, I. A. C.; second, H. T. Evans, I. A. C.; third, J. E. Crane, I. A. C.; fourth, J. E. Crane, I. A. C.; fifth, J. E. Crane, I. A. C.; sixth, J. E. Crane, I. A. C.; seventh, J. E. Crane, I. A. C.; eighth, J. E. Crane, I. A. C.; ninth, J. E. Crane, I. A. C.; tenth, J. E. Crane, I. A. C.

12800-Yard Dash—Won by Bernard Otto, I. A. C.; second, H. T. Evans, I. A. C.; third, J. E. Crane, I. A. C.; fourth, J. E. Crane, I. A. C.; fifth, J. E. Crane, I. A. C.; sixth, J. E. Crane, I. A. C.; seventh, J. E. Crane, I. A. C.; eighth, J. E. Crane, I. A. C.; ninth, J. E. Crane, I. A. C.; tenth, J. E. Crane, I. A. C.

25600-Yard Dash—Won by Bernard Otto, I. A. C.; second, H. T. Evans, I. A. C.; third, J. E. Crane, I. A. C.; fourth, J. E. Crane, I. A. C.; fifth, J. E. Crane, I. A. C.; sixth, J. E. Crane, I. A. C.; seventh, J. E. Crane, I. A. C.; eighth, J. E. Crane, I. A. C.; ninth, J. E. Crane, I. A. C.; tenth, J. E. Crane, I. A. C.

51200-Yard Dash—Won by Bernard Otto, I. A. C.; second, H. T. Evans, I. A. C.; third, J. E. Crane, I. A. C.; fourth, J. E. Crane, I. A. C.; fifth, J. E. Crane, I. A. C.; sixth, J. E. Crane, I. A. C.; seventh, J. E. Crane, I. A. C.; eighth, J. E. Crane, I. A. C.; ninth, J. E. Crane, I. A. C.; tenth, J. E. Crane, I. A. C.

102400-Yard Dash—Won by Bernard Otto, I. A. C.; second, H. T. Evans, I. A. C.; third, J. E. Crane, I. A. C.; fourth, J. E. Crane, I. A. C.; fifth, J. E. Crane, I. A. C.; sixth, J. E. Crane, I. A. C.; seventh, J. E. Crane, I. A. C.; eighth, J. E. Crane, I. A. C.; ninth, J. E. Crane, I. A. C.; tenth, J. E. Crane, I. A. C.

204800-Yard Dash—Won by Bernard Otto, I. A. C.; second, H. T. Evans, I. A. C.; third, J. E. Crane, I. A. C.; fourth, J. E. Crane, I. A. C.; fifth, J. E. Crane, I. A. C.; sixth, J. E. Crane, I. A. C.; seventh, J. E. Crane, I. A. C.; eighth, J. E. Crane, I. A. C.; ninth, J. E. Crane, I. A. C.; tenth, J. E. Crane, I. A. C.

409600-Yard Dash—Won by Bernard Otto, I. A. C.; second, H. T. Evans, I. A. C.; third, J. E. Crane, I. A. C.; fourth, J. E. Crane, I. A. C.; fifth, J. E. Crane, I. A. C.; sixth, J. E. Crane, I. A. C.; seventh, J. E. Crane, I. A. C.; eighth, J. E. Crane, I. A. C.; ninth, J. E. Crane, I. A. C.; tenth, J. E. Crane, I. A. C.

819200-Yard Dash—Won by Bernard Otto, I. A. C.; second, H. T. Evans, I. A. C.; third, J. E. Crane, I. A. C.; fourth, J. E. Crane, I. A. C.; fifth, J. E. Crane, I. A. C.; sixth, J. E. Crane, I. A. C.; seventh, J. E. Crane, I. A. C.; eighth, J. E. Crane, I. A. C.; ninth, J. E. Crane, I. A. C.; tenth, J. E. Crane, I. A. C.

New York Will Have Fine Athletic Team

Thirty-Three Track and Field
Stars to Represent District
at National Meet

NEW YORK, June 22.—Thirty-three track and field stars, among them some of the foremost college and club athletes of the country and representing one of the strongest athletic squads in the country, will assemble at the University of Chicago for the National Amateur Athletic Union meet following the Transvaal meet at Travers Island Saturday.

On the squad the Mercury Foot of the New York A. C., which easily won the district track championship, will predominate. The local championship committee at a special meeting immediately following the Transvaal meet awarded to the Mercury Footers 12 places on the team, whose expenses will be defrayed by the A. U. In addition there will be extra men which the club will send west for the crucial test in the struggle for the national championship against the country's galaxy of stars, giving the New York A. C. a representation of 22 on the team. The summary:

100-Yard Dash—Won by J. O. McDonald, N. Y. A. C.; second, Henry Yates, N. Y. A. C.; third, Kenneth Schell, N. Y. A. C.; fourth, J. O. McDonald, N. Y. A. C.; fifth, J. O. McDonald, N. Y. A. C.; sixth, J. O. McDonald, N. Y. A. C.; seventh, J. O. McDonald, N. Y. A. C.; eighth, J. O. McDonald, N. Y. A. C.; ninth, J. O. McDonald, N. Y. A. C.; tenth, J. O. McDonald, N. Y. A. C.

220-Yard Dash—Won by J. O. McDonald, N. Y. A. C.; second, Henry Yates, N. Y. A. C.; third, Kenneth Schell, N. Y. A. C.; fourth, J. O. McDonald, N. Y. A. C.; fifth, J. O. McDonald, N. Y. A. C.; sixth, J. O. McDonald, N. Y. A. C.; seventh, J. O. McDonald, N. Y. A. C.; eighth, J. O. McDonald, N. Y. A. C.; ninth, J. O. McDonald, N. Y. A. C.; tenth, J. O. McDonald, N. Y. A. C.

440-Yard Dash—Won by J. O. McDonald, N. Y. A. C.; second, Henry Yates, N. Y. A. C.; third, Kenneth Schell, N. Y. A. C.; fourth, J. O. McDonald, N. Y. A. C.; fifth, J. O. McDonald, N. Y. A. C.; sixth, J. O. McDonald, N. Y. A. C.; seventh, J. O. McDonald, N. Y. A. C.; eighth, J. O. McDonald, N. Y. A. C.; ninth, J. O. McDonald, N. Y. A. C.; tenth, J. O. McDonald, N. Y. A. C.

880-Yard Dash—Won by J. O. McDonald, N. Y. A. C.; second, Henry Yates, N. Y. A. C.; third, Kenneth Schell, N. Y. A. C.; fourth, J. O.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, MONDAY, JUNE 22, 1925

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

EDITORIALS

In clear and emphatic language, Aristide Briand has publicly stated that France fully recognizes its debts and does not in any circumstances intend to evade them. This is an important pronouncement, and if it is given a definite diplomatic form, it will go far toward dispelling the doubts which have

been aroused in the American consciousness of France's good faith. It is not unnatural that there should have gradually grown up a belief that France, in reality if not in theory, meant effectively to repudiate its obligations to England and to America. This belief was fostered by a good deal of loose talk about the common cause. Unquestionably there is a sense in which all the nations who were engaged in war against Germany had a single purpose. But the thesis of the common cause is pushed too far when it is pretended that the various countries had precisely the same interest in the successful prosecution of the war as had France.

For France the winning of the war was a matter of vital concern. England was also deeply committed to a particular conclusion and was conscious that its position in the world would be greatly changed were not victory to crown the struggle. Nevertheless, England was interested to a lesser degree than France. America, though forced to take up arms, was interested to a still lesser degree. In short, the allies of France had mixed motives. They were to some extent protecting themselves, it is true, but they were also to some extent gratuitously throwing their weight on what they considered to be the side of justice. These distinctions must be drawn when the thesis of the common cause is pressed too strongly.

It is obvious, however, that in dealing with a debtor who has been placed, through no fault of his own, in the most uncomfortable position, there is room for the utmost leniency. If it is not possible to cancel the debt; if it is not possible to listen with complete patience to the argument that because America—and of course England—have done much, they are therefore obliged to do more; if it is, on the other hand, extremely desirable that readjustments should be effected and that such generosity as is compatible with the elementary notions of financial integrity should be displayed. What has done France more harm in the eyes of the Anglo-Saxon countries than anything else is the equivocal attitude which it has assumed on too many occasions. It has seemed to demand as a right the obliteration of its debts, and it has seemed to represent America in particular in the rôle of Shylock.

Nobody who is acquainted with the French financial situation can for a moment expect that France will meet the legitimate claims upon it in any considerable proportion for a number of years to come. It is not the actual payment of impossible sums that is called for by the creditors of France. But what they do call for is the real recognition of unquestionable obligations. After that, the funding of the debts will be a matter of mutual agreement.

To put the matter in its simplest form, the debts problem divides itself into two distinct parts. There is, first, the imperative request for a recognition and not a repudiation of the debts. There is, secondly, an undoubted desire to treat the debtors with a certain amount of leniency. If once the suspicion that France is not endeavoring to dodge the issue can be disposed of, then the subsequent discussions will be easier. There cannot be, in the present stage, any discussion of the fact of indebtedness. In so far as France has refrained from giving the most positive assurances of its ultimate purpose; in so far as France has employed specious reasoning, France has irritated some of her best friends. Still, one must remember that on no occasion has a responsible French statesman gone so far as to dismiss the claims of France's creditors.

M. Loucheur, who was not at the time holding any office, did, indeed, make a speech which was interpreted to mean that France could not or would not pay. But at a later date M. Loucheur issued a complete disclaimer, and it may be taken that this disclaimer applies to all the deductions that have been drawn from unauthorized and somewhat loose expressions of private members of the French Parliament.

In a negative way, therefore, America had already received some satisfaction. Now in a more specific manner, M. Briand has announced that France shoulders its debts. It is a point that deserves the utmost emphasis. It is already a long step on the way to a settlement.

When we turn, however, to the possibilities of payment in the near future, it must be confessed that the prospects are not over bright. M. Caillaux is struggling with difficulties which are not of his making. All the finance ministers of France since the war—and even during the war—are to blame. They pinned their hopes on immense reparation sums from Germany and those hopes have been disappointed, as France was warned they would be by a number of clear-sighted financial authorities from the beginning.

Yet it would be wrong to assume that France has done nothing. Year after year the deficit in the budget has been reduced until from 20,000,000,000 francs it stood in the last year of the Poincaré régime at somewhere about 4,000,000,000. M. Herriot, with his Finance Minister, M. Clémentel, did not improve the position. On the contrary, in spite of his promises, he somewhat worsened it, and, as M. Caillaux found, the budget, which should have been passed before the end of last year, is still being discussed and shows a deficit which M. Caillaux estimated at between 3,000,000,000 and 4,000,000,000 francs.

For the first time, M. Caillaux has resolved to prepare a perfectly sincere statement of accounts and to make the credit and the debit side of the budget balance. To do this it will be necessary to impose further taxation, and if one remembers that for a Frenchman a franc is still a franc and is not merely four or five cents, as it is reckoned abroad, the burden of taxation borne by France is by no means light. Moreover, the Treasury has immense liabilities

to meet this year, owing to the maturing of bonds, and it will require the greatest ingenuity and a most complete restoration of confidence for France successfully to surmount the obstacles which are in her path. The best authorities, such as Lord Bradbury, assert that, while eventually France will be able to pay, a certain respite is essential.

It would be well, therefore, in all study of the debt problem, to keep in mind the two phases of the case—namely, the need for recognition and not repudiation, and the need for a reasonable consideration of France's immediate capacity to effect payments.

One is inclined to hesitate in an effort to gain a clear understanding and appreciation of such a statement as this, made in the course of a commencement address at Cornell University by President Livingston Farrand, of that institution: "The tyranny of uninformed public opinion, the oppression of

popular prejudice, is far more dangerous than that of the autocrat, and we are facing that tyranny today." The impression at first is that the reader or listener must have misunderstood. The arraignment and conclusion are both presented with apparent finality. Standing thus, they accuse and convict the people of a democracy of a most serious social or political offense, and point to dangers heretofore little more than dreamed of in what has been somewhat proudly referred to as the land of the free and the home of the brave.

But a closer analysis and a study of the context serve to reassure, at least in some degree, the overwrought auditor or reader who gains from the introductory paragraph and the accompanying headlines a somewhat distorted impression of the whole address. The target at which the learned educator directs his darts is discovered to be intolerance, rather than that tyranny which a free people have been taught to shun, if not to fear. He had set out to preach, as he is found to have announced, "the gospel of the open mind," or, more specifically, as he explained, "the right to profess and accept truth as truth might be vouchsafed." He is concerned because of the belief which he expresses, that the "liberty of person and conscience, which we have considered the basic ideal of our American people, is endangered by a clogging intolerance."

The speaker included in his arraignment both "intolerant" laws and "intolerant" religious creeds. And when he had done that, he had haled before his inquisitorial forum those enemies of political and social progress which have longest and most stubbornly hindered the advancement of the human race. Lacking the full text of the address, it is impossible, by a superficial analysis, to discover the clear import of the arraignment against intolerance in government. But this charge is quoted: "Recent statutory inhibitions of certain of our commonwealths call for a fresh analysis of our capacity for self-government." The blanket indictment is somewhat vague. One wonders if another college president has seen fit to array himself against what has been wrongly referred to as "sumptuary" legislation, which is the somewhat polite method of attacking the law which prohibits the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors.

But it was his intention, evidently, to lay chief stress upon what he describes as intolerance in religion. The controversy is as old as civilization. Arrayed on one side is scholastic theology opposed to what the communicant unblushingly defends as a part of his confession of faith, based upon revelation. It is the province of the former, according to Dr. Farrand, "to add little by little to the edifice of truth." Assuming this as a premise, he says, "The error of errors is always the assumption that final truth has been achieved." If intolerance can be imputed to those who assume and are convinced that there has been a final and understandable revelation of demonstrable Truth, just as properly can those who deny this be declared to be the supporters and champions of man-made theologies, which have been so many and so varied throughout the ages that those who adhere to one today are willing tomorrow to defend what they accept as an advanced view.

The first and all-important understanding to be gained is that Truth is demonstrable. This realized, the possibility of dangers from oppression and intolerance vanishes in the light of convincing and irrefutable proof.

While there no doubt will be general public approval of the attitude of President Coolidge in opposing, as he is said to have done in the matter of the proposed Colorado River-Boulder Dam project, the infringement by the Government upon legitimate fields of private enterprise, there may be said

to be an equally strong sentiment in favor of so safeguarding this particular enterprise as to insure to the public, under strict governmental protection, the enjoyment of rights which are threatened if privately controlled. In recent dispatches the President has been quoted as saying that he believes public funds should be generously devoted to the matter of flood control along the Colorado River, but that in his opinion the development and distribution of power should be left to private enterprises.

Many thoughtful persons in the states directly concerned in the project, which includes the impounding and distribution of water to be used in irrigation, as well as those who have hoped that through the generation and distribution of cheap hydroelectric power many new industries might be built up, will be disappointed if it is decided that the Government is to yield the right to private corporations or individuals to control, and perhaps monopolize, what they regard as strictly a public utility which can be properly and satisfactorily operated under federal control.

The people of the western states speak from a conviction gained by hard experience when they warn of the dangers of such monopolization. They see now a determined effort on the

part of politicians and capitalists to secure to themselves, from this very project, benefits which the public should be permitted to enjoy. The enterprise as contemplated is a tremendous one. Those unfamiliar with the geography of the sections which will be affected have little conception of the wealth and area involved. It is in no sense a project which contemplates private control or operation, no matter how honestly or fairly managed.

It is a little difficult to draw the line of demarcation quite as fine as it has been attempted to draw it in separating the field of federal activity from that of private enterprise. Logically it would seem that a vast project of this kind, which demands the appropriation of millions of dollars of public money, is one which should as reasonably demand continued federal regulation and management, especially where the products, such as water and power, can be provided and distributed by the simple and ordinary processes with which all are familiar. It would seem to be an undertaking in which government and business might unite without any thought of paternalism or undue interference by the Government.

Historians of art have a more or less arbitrary way of discussing their subject matter according to the calendar. They docket and divide the various phases of art by centuries—whole, half or quarter, as the case may be—and come off fairly well in the process. Now that five and twenty years of the present century have practically come to a conclusion, it would seem a proper point for the student of modern painting to pause and ask his brothers of the brush just how things stand with them, just what has really been accomplished to date in those studios where the pictorial issues of the day are being thrashed out.

Glancing back to the placid reaches of the Victorian era, when the first glimmering suspicions of an art Oriental were dawning on the enraptured sense of a few London painters, it will be readily seen what a tremendous mass of new art forms has debouched almost overnight upon the waiting thought of the twentieth century. From Japan, China, Persia, India, Russia, the South Seas, have come successive waves of inspiration to the studios of Europe and America, until the artist has scarcely known which road to take amid the maze of inviting influences suddenly unfolded to him.

What has come out of this complex and experimental quarter-century of art must indeed be the question of the onlooker, as he surveys the walls of the modernist exhibitions. Such definite figures as Cézanne and Matisse, Gauguin and Picasso, have been posited and have had their direct influence on contemporary art. Many interesting variations of the prevailing tendencies of the ateliers have been recorded, and many a talent, freed from the shackles of academic scruples, has found a considerable latitude in the newly opened fields of modernistic art. The breach between the old nineteenth century academic order of things and the frankly unabashed modernistic twentieth appears wider than ever at this point of time, and the need for some really great guiding light seems more than ever urgent.

If the "light touch," as one art critic has so aptly put it, is perhaps the most consequential finding of this period under consideration—a period that has unquestionably seen a greater undoing of Old World conventions and confidences than any other—then there is little more to do than to wait patiently until that time when this lightness shall have merged into some more complete expression of beauty when the artist of the twentieth century will be found striking out with more conviction than courage, with a sense of his calling more consecrated than experimental. The time seems almost ripe for an awe-inspiring genius to arise in the arts, a modern Titian, a present-day Tintoretto, or Rembrandt, or Velásquez. The immediate conditions need the quieting touch of the master painter who will be able to sort out the various fragments of modernism and put them together in a truly inspired pattern.

Editorial Notes

One has often felt that it was not wise to take too seriously the shafts of ridicule directed in some British newspapers against the prohibition reform in the United States, because frequently such shafts represent little more than the argument of a man with his back to the wall. Nevertheless, it is gratifying to find one of these papers daring to express the opposite point of view. The Children's Newspaper, which has a large circulation among the youth of the British Empire, not long since ran an article under the heading, "Good for the Children." It read in part:

The New York Children's Court has dealt with 3000 fewer neglected children each year since prohibition came. Chicago had 5228 such cases in 1913 and 3350 in 1923. Massachusetts reports an average decrease of 30 per cent in child cases, and the prison population of that State has fallen off by one-half. Prohibition may be a hard law to carry out, but, says one of America's great papers, "The children and the children's children will tell the story."

It was more than a mere collection of peace platitudes which comprised the address given recently in Boston, Mass., in commemoration of the one hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the battle of Bunker Hill, by Senator William M. Butler. He was discussing the lesson of preparedness which he saw in that engagement, and while stressing the desirability of permanent world peace, warned that it would come about when the nations had mutual faith in one another. In this connection he said in part:

Peace founded upon fear is not permanent. Peace, to be lasting, must be founded upon a sincere desire for peace, a determined purpose to have peace, and faith and confidence in those with whom we associate for peace. This is not a time for great armies and navies, but a time for great understanding and great intelligence. It can never be a time for entanglements in the affairs of other nations, but it is always a time for friendly and brotherly intercourse, for mutual well-being.

A Consul in the Mystic Isles

By MARC T. GREENE

A huge liner, making a "South Sea Cruise de Luxe," had just come into the lagoon here and anchored a few hundred yards off the beach. The quarantine officer's launch lay alongside, and a score of outrigger canoes circled about, their dusky occupants gazing wonderingly up at the towering decks thronged with gayly dressed tourists. Presently one of the ship's boats, almost as large as the trading schooners anchored in the lagoon, landed a group of passengers. Two redoubtable-looking individuals proceeded directly to the American Consulate, being that official's first visitors of the day. They were red of face, very warm, and quite irritable.

"As an American citizen, Consul," stated one of them, without any further preliminary than a brusque greeting, "I want to register a complaint. And I want it transmitted to Washington without delay. I paid \$5000 to the Anglo-Pacific Steamship Company for this cruise from New York to the South Seas. He mopped his streaming face and paused for breath. "It was advertised to stop at unknown islands—the Consul could scarcely forbear a smile—for feasts, and native dances, and—cannibal rites. Great doings were going to take place at Samoa, and at the Pijis, and here; while at the Marquesas, where some chap once lived with the cannibals and wrote a book about it—well, here's an advertisement of what we were going to see at the Marquesas."

"You didn't see it, then?" suggested the Consul blandly. "We haven't been near the Marquesas, wherever they are. And as to seeing all these things that old 'Doc' Cook wrote about—"

"'Doc' Cook?" repeated the Consul, interrogatively. "Yes, 'Doc' Cook, the fellow who discovered the South Seas and pretended to find the North Pole, too!" The Consul sighed gently, and "registered the protest" in "Miscellaneous Ledger, No. 35." Having done this and made a careful note to the effect that it was to be communicated to the under-clerk of the Third Assistant Secretary of State, he resumed the compilation of a detailed reply to a "trade inquiry" from Battle Creek, Mich. In the meantime the protesting passengers and their fellow voyagers "de luxe" roamed the hot and dirty streets of the little tropical port, finding nothing at all of what they had expected, wondering where all the storied romance might be, and departing a couple of days later quite convinced there was none and never had been any.

Presently a wan-looking youth tip-toed cautiously across the broad veranda of the Consulate, and attempted an ingratiating smile from the doorway. "Well, come in," bade the Consul a little tartly. He knew the type very well indeed. "Beckon you'll have to help me out, Mister Amurrican Consul," ventured the youth. "This here French policeman talks to me a lot I don't understand, but a chap I met up with on the beach tells me it's some kind of papers they're after. 'Papers for what?' I says. And—"

"Do you mean to say you ask down here without any passport?" demanded the Consul, finding something new in the day's work. "How in the world did you get here, then?" "It was like this, mister. I was loafing on the water front in 'Pisico and I saw a dinky little steambot alongside one of the wharves. I asked the captain to let me aboard, and he said, 'Well, you need a passport.' I asked a fellow on deck. He says the South Seas. Right then my taste for travel gets hold of me again. Been reading in the public library the day before about those parts, how it don't cost anything to live there, how everybody dances and sings all the time, and how all the—"

"Wasn't you told you would need a passport?" inquired the Consul wearily.

The World's Great Capitals: The Week in Moscow

Moscow, May 26.

A regular feature of every Soviet Congress is the meeting of the Communist "fractals," or group of delegates, just on the eve of the Congress. As was the case last year, Gregory Zinovieff addressed the "fractals" this year, outlining the internal and international problems which stand before the Russian Communist Party. M. Zinovieff declared that the Soviet industries were progressing satisfactorily, but that the party had been compelled to make a strategic detour in making concessions to the richer peasants. So far as the Communist Internationale was concerned, M. Zinovieff declared that the position in Western Europe was not favorable to any immediate revolutionary activity, but that the outlook was more hopeful in the East, where China had already shown itself fertile soil for Communist agitation.

The automatic slot machines which have been installed in the square outside the State Opera House have met with instantaneous success. During the first days of their existence crowds of people waited in line for the privilege of depositing a fifteen-kopeck piece and receiving a modest square of chocolate in return. It seems, however, that some of the Moscow citizens have taken to the slot machines convenient receptacles for getting rid of their Tsarist coins, and guards have been stationed to watch out for this practice.

Dissent is not a characteristic note in Soviet congresses, and so there was a certain amount of surprise when a tall peasant, from Ekaterinoslav Province, in the Ukraine, took the floor on the last day of the Congress and expressed indignation at the fact that no non-party peasants from Ekaterinoslav were included in the new Soviet Executive Committee. Everyone turned about to look at the dissenter, and his complaint elicited prompt replies from three prominent officials, Kalinin, President of the Russian Soviet Republic; Petrovsky, President of the Ukrainian Soviet Republic; and Yenukidze, secretary of the Soviet Executive Committee. It was explained that the former provinces in the Ukraine had been divided into smaller administrative districts, known as okrugs and that it would be impossible for each okrugs to have a representative. Petrovsky added that the former Ekaterinoslav sent three non-party peasants to the Executive Committee. Whether or not he was satisfied with these explanations, the yeoman from Ekaterinoslav had the satisfaction of creating a mild stir in the Congress.

Mr. Hodgson, the British representative in Moscow, who returned so late from Persia by way of the Caucasus, has been quoted in the Moscow newspapers as having declared in Tiflis that he could see signs of reconstruction everywhere. Asked about the anti-Soviet campaign in the British press, Mr. Hodgson is reported to have replied that freedom of the press existed in England and, therefore, that the Government could not control the policies and statements of the newspapers.

Comments in the Soviet press have recently indicated increasing consciousness of the hostile attitude of foreign governments toward the activities of the Communist Internationale. Mr. Stekolov, the editor of the official Government organ, Izvestia, has just undertaken to answer the attack contained in a recent speech by the Austrian Foreign Minister, M. M. M. He argued that Austria, as a bourgeois government, was quite as closely connected with other bourgeois governments as the Soviet Government with the Communist Internationale. However, the Soviet Government does not attempt to hold Austria responsible for the hostile and destructive activities of the Allies during the period of the Russian civil war. He also quoted Mussolini to the effect that the behavior of the Soviet diplomatic representatives abroad has been correct, and declared that the Austrian Foreign Minister's accusations could be attributed to the fact that Austria was unable to carry out an independent foreign policy, because of its dependence upon England and other large powers which are hostile to the Soviet Union.

The problem of how to address a stranger is quite complicated in the Soviet Union. The word "tovaristch," or comrade, has come into general use since the Revolution, but its indiscriminate use is subject to several restrictions. A strict Communist, for instance, would quite possibly resent being called "comrade" by anyone who did not share his party faith; and anyone who was not in sympathy with Communist ideas would be equally likely to object to the appellation, for quite different reasons. The word "grazhdanin" (citizen) has also acquired some currency; but this is too harsh and for-

"The skipper said something about it. Told me it would cost \$10, and then ten more to have the French Council 'veese' it, and then—"

"You didn't do it?" "I didn't—'xuse me, Mister Consul, sir. But not having had above three bones in my pocket at the time, I couldn't afford no luxuries like passports and 'veeses.' But my taste for travel being on me, I just naturally had to travel. I'm from Hutchinson, Kan. Couldn't hardly expect me to stay there all my life, could you, Mister Consul?"

"That'll do," admonished the official, acidly. "Come back next week, and I'll see what I can do for you."

"It's people with a taste for travel who add to a consul's joys," he murmured, as he took down "Consular Instructions, No. 346," and consulted the index for the chapter headed "American Citizens in Difficulties in Foreign Lands."

"De luxe cruise" promoters who advertise things they cannot provide and do not expect to, and the producers of the perverted "romance" which exercises on those with a "taste for travel" the influence of the serpent's eyes on the fascinated bird, were in deep disfavor with the Consul just then. And, being familiar with his Homer, he thought of the sailors of Ulysses and the dreadful predicament in which they found themselves, through their too-prompt response to the siren's call. He turned page after page of the "Instructions," vainly endeavoring to discover something applicable to "de luxe cruising."

"Why don't the tourists go to Honolulu or Hong Kong," he grumbled, "where they can sit in the lounge of a big hotel and fancy they are finding romance?" "Anything you can do for us yet, Mister Consul?" he heard murmured insinuatingly, as he bent over his volume.

Two "beachcombers" tattered hats in grimy hands, hesitated in the doorway. The appearance of the great liner, with its flaming banner of a far country, had stirred the flickering embers of old longings. "Anything you can do for us yet, Mister Consul?" he heard murmured insinuatingly, as he bent over his volume.

"What brought you down here, anyway?" the Consul demanded. "Well, mostly the stuff this chap, O'Higgins, wrote about the cheap living, and the—"

"Didn't you make any inquiries at all beyond that?" "Ask questions? What for? We reckoned these books that are in all the libraries and the book stores meant what they said. The place must have changed, that's all. We've been here four months; and what with eating in the Chinese places, sleeping in the lumber yard, and not having even enough money to buy those pieces of red cloth the Kanakas call 'paros,' why we've had our fill of the South Seas! Get us out, Mister Consul! We'd rather beg along Market Street in 'Frisco every day in the year than go sailing on this lousy liner."

Without any doubt they meant it, and the Consul was not unmoved. "There's a lumber schooner due in from the coast next week," he said. "I'll try to arrange with the captain for you to work your ways back. And if you see anybody else with a taste for travel in San Francisco, just tell them not to come this way."

"Leave it to us," the two assured him, in mingled tones of deep conviction. "At any rate," reflected the Consul, noting that the hour of 11 had arrived, and remembering that nothing but food and rest would occupy the attention of anyone until several hours later, "the hours are shorter than they would be in Birmingham."

Letters to the Editor

Brief communications are welcomed, but the editor must remain sole judge of their suitability, and he does not undertake to hold himself or his publication responsible for the facts or opinions presented. Anonymous letters are destroyed unread.

"The Export Corporation Plan"

To the Editor of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR: I have read with interest George N. Peek's letter which was published in a recent issue of the Monitor, under the caption, "The Export Corporation Plan." The supporter of the protective tariff policy in America has few arguments at his command with which to dispute the claim of Mr. Peek and of those who hold with him in this controversy.

In the writer's opinion, the purpose of the McNary-Haugen bill was better than its character. The most objectionable feature of that bill was that it proposed to isolate the interests of American agriculture from the interests of the agriculture of the world, and put upon American consumers alone the price which the world should return to the agriculturist for profit, in exchange for the service he performs for it.

The "dumping" feature of the McNary-Haugen bill was objectionable from more than a single point of view. In 1923-24 the United States exported over 200,000,000 bushels of wheat, or 25 per cent of its total product. To dump this amount of wheat into the world's markets irrespective of price and profits is inefficient from two points of view.

Under the provisions of the McNary-Haugen bill it would put upon the American consumer the burden of profits, which should accrue to the American producer of wheat, for the 25 per cent of service that he contributes to the outside world, but in which Americans have no share.

Again, on the American continent, Canada and the Argentine republic co-operate with the United States in producing for the world its bread, the most important item, perhaps, of its food supply. In 1923-24, Canada's wheat export was more than 350,000,000 bushels, and that of the Argentine Republic 140,000,000. In the same year Canada was a purchaser of American products to the value of \$500,000,000 worth. Would it be good business policy for America, through the dumping feature of the McNary-Haugen bill, to impair the purchasing power of these important customers by breaking for Canadians and Argentina wheat producers the price of their product in the markets of the outside world? Agriculture is not a national but a world service, and the United States cannot, in justice to the American food consuming public, the world's food-producing purchasers of the output of American factories, or that percentage of American labor that works in the factories producing their output for foreign customers, isolate her interests from those of the other important agricultural countries of the world on this question. E. L. K. Minneapolis, Minn.

"Bootleggers Sent to Jail"

To the Editor of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR: In a recent issue of your paper I read an article under the heading, "Bootleggers Sent to Jail," and am glad to note the publicity you have given to this subject. I am of the firm belief that, if the judges generally would adopt the policy of sentencing such offenders to jail terms, we would soon be rid of a lot of these cases. It has worked successfully with us here in my circuit, and I am sure it would promote a better respect for the law if so many were not allowed to go on the mere payment of a fine. O. R. S. CROSS, Circuit Judge, Twentieth Judicial Circuit, State of Michigan.